

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1076—Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER.
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash, MINING SHARES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDENDS for speculation requires careful discrimination. Mr. Crofts is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sorridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West, Treveltha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West, Treveltha, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Ury, Mill Pool, t. Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Vale of Towy, East Russell, t. Hender, Wheal Russell, Spearhead Consols, Collicombe, St. Austell Consols, t. Emma (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

R. JAMES B. BRENCHELY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES. SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED IN BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES.
FOR SALE, amongst other STOCKS:—
1 Basset, 1 Clifford, 50 Vale of Towy.
1 Botallack, 1 United Mines, 20 North Unity.
1 South Frances, 5 West Basset, 2 Rosewarne.
1 North Basset, 100 East Wrey, 2 Hender.
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn, 10 Kitty (Lelant), 5 South Carn Brea.
1 East Rose, 10 Wrey, 1 Copper Hill.
1 Ding Dong, 10 South Tamar, 20 Treveltha.
1 Buller, 15 Alfred Consols, 20 Rosewarne & Herland.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of ALL PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.
PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, having years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Pursuing WATSON, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c. 57, Threadneedle-street, London, April 5, 1856.

R. E. GOMPER, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having facilities for acquiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge of British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with advantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. References given if required.

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL is prepared to DEAL in the following SHARES. At the prices quoted he will sell, at the second sale, by these means the public will see the real market value of the shares enumerated:—
Lewis, 35s., 42s. 6d. Herodfoot, 2½, 3½. South Frances, 32s., 33s.
Wheal Arthur, 8½, 9½. Hingston Down, 7, 8. Vale of Towy, 1½, 2½.
Treveltha, 2½, 3½. Mendip Hills, 1½, 2½. West Basset, 33, 34.
Tamar, 2½, 3½. Tamar, 2½, 3½. Mary Ann, 24, 25.
Alfred Consols, 13½, 14½. Treveltha, 21, 23. South Carn Brea, 10, 10½.
Buckfastleigh, 12s., 13s. Wheal Edward, 4½, 5. Round Hill, 1, 1½.
Tincroft, 4, 4½. Cubert, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. Berrington, 1s., 2s.
Selling Well, 10, 12. East Buller, 5½, 5¾. Wh. Pollard, 6d., 10s. 6d.
Wh. Langford, 1s. 6d., 10s. 6d. Wh. Pollard, 6d., 10s. 6d.
Prices at a fair margin can be made in most of the mining shares now dealt in, and by these means much of the uncertainty and difficulties of mining transactions will be avoided.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—Alfred Consols, 14½; Bedford United, 11½; Botallack, 22s.; Buckland Consols, 5s.; Cubert, 5s.; Caradon Consols, 4½; Collicombe, 20s.; Catherine and t. Emma, 27s. 6d.; Devon Wheal Buller, 23s.; East Tamar; Gawton United, 10s.; Great Cornish, 2s. 6d.; Great Wheal Alfred, 23s.; Great South Tamar, 23s.; Gossamen, 11½; Hawkmoor, 14s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d.; Ludcott, 24s.; Molland, 1s. 6d.; Nantico and Penrhyn, 31s. 6d.; North Buller, 24s.; Marks Valley, 24s.; Pedn-an-drea, 21s. 6d.; Rorrigton, 1s. 6d.; Swanpool, 24s.; Sorridge Consols, 23s.; Teeside, 12s. 6d.; Treveltha, 23s.; Vale of Towy, 1½; Wheal Emma, 11½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 23s.; Wheal Lion, 30s.; West Sorridge, 3s.; Wheal Arthur, 10½; Wheal Guss, 12s. 6d.; West Par Consols, 10s. 6d.; Wheal Langford, 6s.; Wheal Buller, 25s.; Wheal Hender, 24s.; West Caradon, 24s.
Mining Shares of every description bought and sold on commission.

MR. LELAND, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAILWAY, BANK, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at the market value.
10 Alfred Consols, 10 North Frances, 5 Wheal Charlotte, 25.
10 Bedford United, 100 Penance Consols, 12 Wheal Treveltha, 47½.
1 Botallack, 181s. 10 North Caradon, 23s. 10 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), 210.
1 Condurrow, 130. 1 So. Wh. Frances, 23s. 6 Wheal Margaret, 332.
20 Great Wh. Vor, 24½. 20 South Cuddra, 21½. 6 Wheal Wrey, 211.
1 North Rosecar, 225. 1 Wheal Basset, 230. 20 West Par Con., 8s. 6d.
1 Wheal Buller, 257s.
Mr. LELAND is a BUYER of—
20 Swanpool, 4 Wheal Margaret, 100 Carnwasa.
1 East Basset, 2 West Frances, 20 Buller and Basset.
All capitalists wishing to invest in good mining shares, should send on their instructions without delay to Mr. LELAND, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, April 4, 1856.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, is prepared to BUY or SELL in any of the mines quoted in the general list of the Mining Journal; and will be happy to advise with capitalists wishing to embark in bona fide mines, considering the present most favourable opportunity to purchase in good sound mining property, paying regularly from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum. No investments offer so great advantages as judiciously selected mining stock, and parties will do well to avail themselves of the present depressed state of the mining market. Holders of mining or other stock wishing to exchange their interest from progressive to dividend, or dividend to progressive mines, will be dealt with on the best possible terms, but must please state their business.

Mr. SHARP has instructions to SELL the following shares, or any part:—
1 Alfred Consols, 14½. 5 Leeds & St. Aub., 24½. 10 Tincroft, 24½.
10 Brynall, 25½. 60 Lady Bertha, 24½. 50 Type Head, 12s. 6d.
6 Boling Well, 12½. 10 Ludcott, 23½. 20 United Mexican, 24.
20 Bull. & Bass. Uni., 21½. 215 Molland, 1s. 6d. 40 Vale of Towy, 3s. 3d.
100 Cwm Daren, 3s. 3d. 5 North Buller, 25½. 50 West Grenville, 10s.
15 Caradon Consols, 24½. 20 North Rosewarne, 10s. 55 West Sorridge, 3s.
15 Carnwasa, 3s. 6d. 40 North Frances, 210½. 5 West Providence, 21s.
20 Dev. Burra Brea, 23½. 2 North Basset, 23½. 4 West Basset, 235½.
20 Dev. Wh. Buller, 23½. 30 Okef Tor, 24. 1 Wheal Buller, 250.
10 East Cefn Brynno, 13s. 20 Pedn-an-drea, 14s. 5 Wheal Emma, 110½.
25 East Garra, 18s. 3d. 30 Pedn-an-drea, 32s. 10 Wheal Hender, 24½.
50 East Wh. Wrey, 4s. 3d. 4 Par Consols, 219½. 10 Wh. Kit. (St. Ag.), 235½.
2 East Wh. Rose, 25½. 1 Rosew. Unit., 110½. 20 Wh. Grenville, 32s. 6d.
40 Great Sorridge, 2s. 6d. 20 South Cuddra, 21½. 50 Wheal Langford, 6s.
10 Great Alfred, 23½. 10 South Garra, 23s. 20 Wheal Lion, 10s. 6d.
8 Great Sheba, 20. 10 Sorridge and Bedf., 5s. 20 Wheal Russell, 16s.
20 Hawkmoor, 12½. 10 Swanpool, 24½. 100 Wildberg, 30s.
10 Hingston Down, 26½. 5 Treveltha, 23½.
Mr. SHARP has instructions to BUY the following shares, or any part:—
2 Collicombe, 250. 20 Wheal Russell, 10s. 25 Calstock Cons., 22½.
10 Treveltha, 23. 100 Molland, 1s. 10 Swanpool, 24½.
20 Penance, 5s. 30 Sorridge Cons., 23½. 75 West Sorridge, 2s.
100 Great Sorridge, 2s. 20 South Condurrow, 24½. 30 Bull. & Bass. Uni., 30s.
20 Great Badden, 12s. 5 Bedford United, 24½. 100 Fort Bowen, 3s. 3d.
Mr. H. G. SHARP particularly requests that gentlemen in the country, wishing to dispose of shares, will forward their instructions by Thursday morning, for insertion in Saturday's Journal, stating the number of shares for sale, price required, and time allowed. Shares of every description bought and sold at the close market prices, and orders punctually attended to.

MINING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a last-ling and dividend property.
Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respectfully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTIONS any BUSINESS, or obtaining any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECURITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.
Office Hours from Ten till Five.

GEORGE MOORE is prepared to do BUSINESS at the closest prices in any part of—
10 Arthur, 1 Rosewarne, 20 Treveltha.
10 Alfred Consols, 20 South Tamar, 20 Tincroft.
5 Cliffton and Wentworth, 20 Sorridge Consols, 5 West Basset.
1 Collicombe, 5 South Carn Brea, 50 Wheal Grenville.
1 East Rose, 20 St. Day United, 20 Wheal Edward.
20 East Gunnis Lake, 1 South Basset, 1 Wheal Buller.
1 East Basset, 1 South Caradon, 50 Vale of Towy.
5 North Basset, 20 Tamar Consols.
GEORGE MOORE is a BUYER of ERMOUTH and ADAMS, East Gunnis Lake, and North Wheal Wrey; and parties desirous of selling, must state the lowest cash price.
GEORGE MOORE will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of purchasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an advance of price, great circumspection being requisite at the present time.
GEORGE MOORE can confidently recommend a few mines for an advance in price during the present year.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, cash given on receipt of transfer, and money advanced on mining shares.
1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
MR. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—April 5, 1856.

MR. R. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER, 3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON. BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS. Gold Mining Shares wanted.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORT STREET, REDRUTH. Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH. BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in every class of MINING PROPERTY. WANTED.—West Polberro, Brynall, Alfred Consols, Boscan, Wheal Zion, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET. STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

MR. HY. COOPER, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, having been for upwards of 30 years connected with the Share and Money Markets, can OFFER with confidence his ADVICE for the SALE or PURCHASE of every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES, also BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS; and is prepared to do business for cash at the current prices of the day.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—MR. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. TREWEEKE flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, April 5, 1856.

MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR LEAVES THIS DAY on his ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION through DEVON and CORNWALL. Shareholders desirous of having their mines inspected by him will continue to send their orders to Wiveliscombe, when they will be forwarded. Mr. ENNOR only charges, when he is in the vicinity of the mines, the fee of a resident agent.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratuities advice given on personal application, or by letter.

W. MICHELL, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.
W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends than any other commission agent in London.
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, April 5, 1856.

MANGANES.—Two valuable MINING SETTS, containing many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain).—For particulars, apply to Capt. JAMES HAMPTON, Ermouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter. Dated Christow, Exeter, Jan. 25, 1856.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. Wm. VERRAN, Llanidloes, N. W.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BEDFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen, capitalists, or public companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the globe. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how, when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties.
Mr. CLEMENT will SUPERINTEND, for a fee per year and travelling expenses, Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and desilvering of lead or silver ores; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting, in all its branches; home or foreign.
Mr. CLEMENT will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being brought into practical operation.
To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perusal of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application, personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT, AUCTIONEER, &c., 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Ground Floor).
Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED from 75, Old Broad-street to more commodious premises, as above, where all communications are in future to be addressed.
Mr. T. P. THOMAS also begs to inform his friends and the public that his NEXT SALE, BY AUCTION, of MINING SHARES and PROPERTY will be HELD at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 17th day of April inst., at One o'clock, previous to which any parties wishing to have shares put up at such sale, will please forward their instructions in time for their being duly advertised, &c.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.
19 Treveltha, forfeited for non-payment of calls.
331 Kelly Day.
195 Wheal Edward.
13 East Wheal Rose.
4 Wheal Margaret, paying £2 dividends quarterly.
2 South Basset, paying £12 10s. dividends bi-monthly.
1 Wheal Buller, paying £20 dividends bi-monthly.
20 East Margaret, paying occasional dividends.
35 East Frongoch.
1 Botallack, paying £5 dividends bi-monthly.
1 United Mines, paying £2 dividends bi-monthly.
10 Cwm Erbin, about to commence dividends.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Thursday, the 17th day of April inst., at One o'clock precisely, the above valuable SHARES, the whole of which he can confidently recommend as good investments and speculations; those paying dividends being likely to continue for many years to come, and those not paying being likely soon to commence.
Catalogues and further particulars may be had of Messrs. WATSON and ENSON, Artillery-place, Finsbury; Mr. RICH. DALY, 16, Union-court, Old Broad-street; the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; and at Garraway's.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the science to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture, and Agriculture. The lectures will commence on Wednesday Morning, the 9th April, at Nine o'clock. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MINERALOGY, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, who has passed successfully through a course of study of Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Geology, Mining, &c., is desirous of a TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT in some way connected with these subjects. References, &c., given.—Address, "Z," care of Mr. Stanley E. Polley, 6, Newgate-street.

SECRETARYSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN of some years' standing in the City, who has been frequently engaged by gentlemen of eminent commercial position in the formation of first-class companies, is desirous of obtaining a SECRETARYSHIP to a COMPANY, or any one else requiring such assistance. The advertiser, being a thorough accountant, would be glad to engage himself as auditor, or agent, to a nobleman or gentleman, and can give the highest references.—Address, "H. Z.," Lloyd's Merchant Room, Royal Exchange.

WANTED, a 30 or 32 in. cylinder ENGINE, SECOND-HAND.—Price and particulars, stating maker's name, how long it has been working, and where to be seen, to "F. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINE DIALLERS AND MAPPERS.—WANTED, for the POWELL and PAR CONSOLS MINES, a competent AGENT, to undertake the duties of DIALLING and MAPPING. None need apply who cannot produce or obtain satisfactory testimonials of practical ability, diligence, and general good conduct.—Apply to Mr. MEREDITH, Par Consols, near St. Austell.

TO COKE INSPECTORS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a PERSON of experience in the MANUFACTURE of COKE, to UNDERTAKE the SUPERINTENDENCE of a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. As the situation is one of responsibility, no one need apply who cannot produce high testimonials as to qualifications.—Applications, stating terms, to be addressed to "C. D. E.," care of Messrs. Howes and Co., general newspaper and advertising agents, No. 7, Thavies Inn, Holborn-hill.

TO ENGINEERS, &c.—WANTED, by an ACTIVE MAN, a SITUATION as MANAGER, or GENERAL FOREMAN of WORKS, Has a thorough practical knowledge of the construction &c. of steam-engines and mill-wright work, railway machinery, plant, &c.—Apply, stating terms and requirements, "J. B.," Mr. Chorlton, stationer, Oldham-street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—The ADVERTISER (Aged 29) is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT in an office or otherwise. Is a good draughtsman and practical mechanic. Has had the superintendence of men, and several years' experience in the manufacture of engines, machinery, and ironwork generally.—Address, pre-paid, to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Liddiard, law stationer, 16, Searle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

TO GAS ENGINEERS.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of placing himself in COMMUNICATION with the INVENTOR or PROPRIETOR of the most PORTABLE and best-suited OIL GAS APPARATUS for EXPORTATION.—Address, JOSEPH POLLOCK, Leeds.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has had a long experience in the manufacture of iron in all its branches, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as GENERAL MANAGER of any large establishment requiring such services. Or, he would be glad to take the ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP in any PRIVATE FIRM, where the principal (desiring to be relieved from the duties of his position) may calculate upon a judicious and faithful attention to business; the advertiser receiving as his chief remuneration a fixed proportion of the profits. References and testimonials of the highest nature can be supplied.—Address, "F. R.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS CONTRACTING FOR, OR EXPORTING MACHINERY, CASTINGS, AND IRON GOODS IN GENERAL.—A GENTLEMAN will shortly be disengaged, who has been PRACTICALLY TRAINED, and had extensive experience, in the routine of Machinery Making, Buying, Selling, and Importation, Drawing, Specifying, Inspecting, Shipping, &c. Character and habits are of the most respectable, and of untiring application. No objection to going abroad.—Principals only will please address by letter, with particulars of situation offered, which will be held strictly confidential, and replied to by advertiser, "J. L.," care of Mr. Weaklin, stationer, 91, Farringdon-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Any GENTLEMAN of position and influence, disposed to CO-OPERATE with a few others in the DEVELOPMENT of a HIGHLY VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, possessing peculiar advantages, and which will afford a very large return to the investors, may do so by applying to "A. M.," 9, Pall Mall East.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, ONE-FOURTH, or any portion thereof, of a COPPER and TIN MINE, situate in Cornwall, making regular monthly returns. No further capital required. The mine is well stocked with machinery, having two steam-engines, &c.—Further particulars may be had on application to "S. N.," care of Mr. Everett, 75, Old Broad-street.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, COAL and IRONSTONE LAND at Bryn Offa, in the township of Loughran, Flintshire, distant from Mold 1½ mile, four miles from the River Dee, and the Queen's Ferry Station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Application to be made to J. R. EDWARDS, mine agent, Pwll Glas, Mold.

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.—FOR SALE, the MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and BUSINESS of a valuable IRON-FOUNDARY, with FITTING and PATTERN SHOPS attached. Rent very moderate. Immediate possession can be given.—Address, "Ironfounder," care of Mr. W. Clifford, 5, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, London.

GOLD QUARTZ, TIN MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a NEW POWERFUL CORNISH STAMPER, with a series of 12 stamps, copper sieves, &c. (cost £1600), capable of reducing from 15 to 20 tons per day, complete, with driving gear and connections for water-wheel or steam-power, together with a very superior oak amalgamating barrel.—To be seen at Messrs. STROUDS, FELL, and Co.'s Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London.

TIN WITH GOLD.—TO BE SOLD, a SMALL LOT of about 6 tons, containing 21 ozs. gold to the ton; the tin is of the best quality.—Apply to JAMES BULL, Son, and Co., Cheapside, London.

TO BE SOLD, THREE-FIFTHS OF THE ENTIRE INTEREST of a most promising MINING SETT, situate at the foot of an extensive granite range; terms moderate.—Apply to "A. Z.," Post-office, Bodmin.

ABOUT 150 tons of VERY SUPERIOR SCRAP IRON, made from "Best" Plates and Bars; also, a smaller lot, made from "Best Best" and Braley's Charcoal Sheets; delivered in wagons on the London and North-Western Railway, Crown-street, Liverpool.—Address tenders of price, Tnos. MILNER and Son, Milner's Phoenix Safe Works, Liverpool.
Future sales of "Scrap" will be made quarterly.

Original Correspondence.

LOW'S PATENT VENTILATOR.

SIR,—In your Journal of Feb. 23 last, there was a plan and a description of Mr. Low's method of heating the up-cast shaft, so as to rarify the air by the use of steam in pipes, with which he proposes to line the shaft in the way he mentions.

This mode of employing steam to the purposes of ventilation is certainly, in many respects, much less objectionable than the system of jets, as proposed by Mr. Gurney; and, if equally efficient, possesses many and obvious advantages over the furnace. The description given of its effects in a colliery where it has been in use for six months is, however, too meagre to enable us to form anything like a correct and satisfactory notion. We are told it is now used in one of the most fiery collieries in North Wales, which it was dangerous to enter even with a safety-lamp; but that since its adoption the air is so abundant that the workings are carried on entirely with naked candles. Whether it is the sole means of ventilation now employed, or is used as an auxiliary to the furnace, or some other power, we are not told; and Mr. Low would do good service were he to inform your numerous readers on this point, and also on some others; correct information concerning which are essential to a fair and full appreciation of the merits of his plan, and of its applicability to collieries differently and variously circumstanced to the one mentioned.

Without particularising all the information required, it may be sufficient if we are informed of—

The depths and areas of the shafts, if there be two; and of the compartments, if there be one divided by a brattice.

The distance the air has to travel underground, the area of the return air-ways, and the mode of working pursued in that colliery.

The temperature of the air in the downcast, at the face of the work most distant from the shafts, and in the upcast.

The number of cubic feet of air per minute which ascended the upcast before and after the use of the steam-pipes.

These queries will naturally suggest to Mr. Low other topics of interest in relation to this important question, or, at all events, they will serve again to direct the attention of your correspondents to the subject, and probably induce its discussion in your columns. The steam-jet is now among the things that were, and has ceased to be a question; yet its discussion did great good, and excited an unprecedented attention to the subject of ventilation. Mr. Struvé's admirable ventilators have been less extensively adopted than their merits deserve, but wherever they have been erected they continue in operation, and to give great satisfaction. With all its faults, and it has many, the furnace continues to be the ventilating power in the vast majority of coal mines—not because it is esteemed as perfect, but because, on the whole, and taking everything into account, we know nothing so much and so decidedly better as to induce the abandonment of an old system, faulty though it be, for a new one, of whose efficiency doubts may be reasonably entertained.

Whether Mr. Low's system, which has great simplicity, and other evident advantages over the furnace, is the desideratum so long looked for, and so much wanted, may be doubted; but with the imperfect information before us, it would be premature to express any decided opinion, especially as it is by no means improbable that, although it may not altogether supersede the furnace, yet in collieries not requiring a very large amount of ventilation it may be a cheap and beneficial mode of obtaining it, and, at all events, be less objectionable than the jets as an auxiliary, or sole power, in those shafts where the upcast is the winding or drawing pit.

NORTHAMPTON IRON.

SIR,—By putting the right man in the right place we may generally expect proper results. You will perceive, from the printed heading of this sheet, that I am in the iron trade, and I have more than once tried the Northampton ore; but, like most others who have tried it, have given it up. I should think that not more than one in ten, in South Staffordshire at least, but what have I (I might more correctly have said, had) abandoned it; for it is with me an undoubted question that it will come into general use, equally with the Middleborough ore.

I was in Birmingham this day week, and happening to hear that a Mr. Higgins had come to our district to try the pig he had made at Northampton, I immediately left, and came down to see it puddled. I was soon aware that he was not only a working man, but a scientific one. The iron made was, to use the expression of one of our neighbouring ironmasters, as good as could be produced from our best materials; the yield also quite as good; and, as it is now made into bars, hoops, and wire, for each of which it is proper, the problem of its quality is quite settled. So much for putting the right man in the right place; and I just add, from having noticed in the Journal such an awful predicament, from want of judgment, that the Blaenavon Company got into, with all their means, that it is only another exemplification of the adage above used; and, had they been possessed of sufficient common sense to have selected such a man as Mr. Higgins, and even made him their dictator, their capital would have been greatly multiplied, instead of reduced. I shall have the ore again, and works will certainly soon be erected there, and, if I do not mistake, in abundance. Puddlers and millmen, under his guidance, immediately understood the principles of working it. So much for a good general, which, although an entire stranger to me, I pronounce him to be.

April 3.

Tipton.

SMELTING IRON WITH PEAT CHARCOAL.

SIR,—As a sort of rejoinder to Mr. Kemp's letter, in your Journal of Saturday last, with respect to smelting iron with peat charcoal, I beg to hand you the following extract from a *Treatise on Iron Metallurgy*, which I have nearly ready for the press, if you will favour it with a place in your valuable Journal at your convenience. The extract is as follows:—

"The general impression in the minds of many people appears to be that the difficulty of effecting the object alluded to centres on the requisite furnace operations; but this is fallacious, for those processes would be easy enough, and may be carried out most economically, and therefore satisfactorily. The real difficulty exists in properly preparing the charcoal. It has been a surprise to me, after so much has been written about it, and so many samples produced of, peat charcoal, that so little has been attempted towards realising the object above referred to, and particularly so since the cost of a proper furnace and blast for that purpose would be a very insignificant sum, particularly to a public company. There are certain conditions, however, with respect to the selection of peat for blast-furnace work, which cannot well be dispensed with, the principal one of which is that the ashes from it should be of a white, or greyish white colour; red ash peat is an indication of the presence of sulphurous compounds; they should, therefore, be at once rejected, and the yellow and brown ash fuel reserved for other purposes than iron smelting. Many of the persons who have favoured the public with their views and opinions on the manufacture and uses to which peat charcoal may be beneficially applied, argue upon the subject as if peat bogs are only to be found in Ireland, overlooking the fact that England, Scotland, and Wales possess large tracts of peat bog, some of which yield on combustion a good white ash, and are, therefore, well adapted for iron smelting. Peat of this description abounds in the Dartmoor hills, where, also, large deposits of rich iron ores, as well as sphatose ore and felspar (for efficiently fluxing smelting furnaces) are to be had in great abundance, at a comparatively cheap rate. Here would be all the elements for the production of a species of charcoal iron equal to any of the produce of either Sweden or Russia, for conversion into iron or steel, results of the best possible description, for with these materials may be produced at pleasure soft, tough, and ductile iron, suitable for the manufacture of tin-plate, wire, chain-cables, boiler-plate, and ordnance of every kind and degree on the one hand; or hard, strong, firm, and elastic, for purposes where iron of a good and sound body would be required, on the other. These remarks are by no means made in disparagement of Irish peat and iron ore deposits, but simply to show that for charcoal iron making we have in England facilities at least equal, if not superior, to those to be found in Ireland. The conversion of the peat into charcoal is, as before stated, the principal difficulty to be surmounted, not that there is any very great difficulty in the matter, if properly set about: this point accomplished, by economical means, and good charcoal iron may unquestionably be abundantly produced, as well from the peat fuel and iron ores in Great Britain as in Ireland."

If this communication should not be too long for insertion in the Journal, I would add a short extract from the preface to the *Treatise* above alluded to, touching a few points not at present thoroughly understood:

"As the why and wherefore of all processes in the manufacture under consideration will be fully explained in this work, all, or nearly all, disputed questions in the trade will, it is trusted, be satisfactorily set at rest in the minds of all persons who may fairly reason upon the several subjects alluded to (with quibblers, of course, no reasonings, and frequently not even facts, would prevail). For instance—1. The 'red and cold short' qualities of wrought-iron.—2. The hot-blast question.—3. The true principles of iron and steel making.—4. The desulphurizing of coke and iron mine, and also of pig-iron, refined metal, and puddled bars.—5. The placing of blast-furnaces under complete control, and consequently the making of any quality of pig-iron at pleasure; together with other information and improvements relative to the manufacture of iron, more especially with regard to 'balling furnaces,' by which their present and bottom may be entirely discontinued, and that with very great advantages to ironmasters, and to the trade at large." S. B. ROGERS.

Nant-y-Glo, March 31.

"WOLFRAM" AND "VUGHS."

SIR,—As your readers naturally look upon the practical "bal captains" as their counsellors, learned in the laws of mining, I beg to submit a case for counsel's opinion, trusting to the courtesy of an early reply from one or more of those gentlemen. The writer is interested in a mine sorely afflicted with the two diseases—Wolfram and Vughs. Our agent reports that all his tin is impregnated with wolfram, reducing its value, and increasing the cost of preparation; and also tells us that, in a shaft he is sinking on a copper lode (I believe on its course), he comes occasionally upon large vughs or cavities. Now, the questions I am desirous of obtaining answers to are these:—

1. Is a tin mine so diseased with wolfram of any commercial value?—or, in other words, worth prosecuting?

2. What effect is generally produced on copper lodes by the occurrence of these vughs?

JUNIOR.

PRACTICAL MINE MANAGEMENT.—No. XI.

SIR,—It is nearly 200 years since it was recorded that the water from Trevice (that is, "the land of springs") was cut down by the shallow adit, and which, probably, may have happened two centuries before; and the water, about 60 or 70 years ago, was cut further down by the deep adit to Ting Tang, Wheel Hope, Wheel Damsel, &c.; notwithstanding which, by the choking or blocking of the adit, from 1851, the water has again been raised close to surface throughout westward of the great water vein, upon which a well is established for the use of parties who can pay the toll; and although the water is as abundant as it is pure, in the midst of copper ore, but not from the lode, but from the water, it is compelled to creep up and down the rugged rocks to Carnarvon Cove, from whence, for centuries past, till recently, Trevice, &c., have received their supplies. Thus have Gwynedd and Redruth retrograded, for the inhabitants of the latter are sorely aggrieved since the working of Peda-andrea.

At the Great Consols, &c., the natives have also everything their own way, and their condensing-water free of rent or costs. It appears that, by the decree of the tollers and native captains and managers, all Carnarvon and its surrounding lodes should be worked as one mine, so far as their wills are concerned. About 50 years ago, the water was surreptitiously obtained, and collusively granted by the tollers, who thus abused their principles; and a shallow adit was driven westward from old Wheel Damsel, then requiring condensing-water, into Carnarvon, to about abreast of the pit, though the extent was about 500 fms., in what the tollers declared was "hard granite." The expense may be supposed to have been very great, but it was different; the adit having been on the course of the lode, the profits of the tin produce must have been a pleasing gain, and the toll tin to the lords satisfied them of their tollers' zeal; for a toller who instead of charging 20s. a year (half fixed salary), demanded but 1s. because the mines were unproductive, could not fail of being thought zealous. Under date Feb. 15, 1805, the matter was managed in the following words:—"I have had one application more from the adventurers of Tolcarne and Roseobly (the recent West Wheel Damsel), and hope it is the last I shall ever have. The lords of Wheel Damsel, Damsel, and, indeed, all the adjoining mines, have reduced their dues to 1-15th; and observing with what spirit the adventurers set out afresh in driving the deep adit (choked or dammed up immediately on the completion of the intended shallow adit), I think I should be acting hostile to the interests of our noble master (which he had been doing from 1772, and continued to do to his life's end) if I refused the application of Jeugater (since 1823, Cathedral) adventurers, towards which there is now driving two levels from Wheel Damsel, which latter is very rich (query, why and when did she get poor?). If consent is given to reduce the dues to 1-15th, toll costs shall be got up, the adventurers will engage to carry both mentioned levels into Jeugater as speedily as they can be driven."

Thus artifice and cunning succeeded, although the parties had held the sett from April 15, 1789, and covenanted to work effectually, and bring in the deep adit. Under date Sept. 5, 1805, a new sett was granted to Mr. John Williams and partners, who, as you may suppose, drove the shallow level "as speedily" as they could drive it, but nothing else was done on the premises. Soon after, Wheel Damsel began to grow poor; Jeugater was about the first scrip mine in the market, under the cognomen of Wheel Cathedral; and thus, whoever expects to make a fortune in or about Carnarvon, whilst condensing-water is required at the Great Consols, &c., or Redruth, &c., will be disappointed. Whilst Lord Clinton, and the other landed proprietors of the district, sleep upon their oars, depend upon it the rich copper lodes will continue covered up for generations, or probably for centuries yet to come.

April 2.

AN OLD MINER.

THE PROGRESS OF INVENTIVE GENIUS AND MINING IN THE AGE IN WHICH WE LIVE.

SIR,—To those who assert that mining has not advanced during the past 100 years, I take upon myself the part of an explainer, reminding those parties that, when they are called to the great metropolis of the world, it might be more to their interest to talk less and think more; and when at their own fire-sides, to spend their evenings in meditating on and improving the work, and in the morning to stick to the old motto, "Early birds catch the worms," and go forth with an overflowing mind. Ages never allow us to ride 20 miles and then find nine agents in bed; or visit five mines in a day, and find no captain at his post. Such works never thrive.

My motive in making these remarks is not to stigmatise you; you stigmatise yourselves. My desire is to recall you, and make you useful men—men that the world could not compete with, if you would only take care of yourselves, and keep pace with the age in which we live. Never go forth in such a renowned city as London, and declare to the world that "mining has made no progress during the last 100 years" if no progress has been made, it originated in your slothfulness. It is my constant endeavour to rouse you as Practicals to do your duty, and take your stand, presenting a bold front, knowing you have such chances of detecting Nature's law, which would enable you to stand as living witnesses to face the world; and your names would remain as monuments to be handed down to posterity.

Leaving you to your fate, I next turn to my theoretical friends, and tell them that there is something in mining working radically wrong, if mining is making no progress, under all their travelling, and the hundreds of books they have published.

Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., in his opening remarks at a meeting of the Penzance Geological Society, a few years since (after expelling one of the letters sent them by a Wm. Vivian), described the miner and his limits. He said he was an uneducated man, and had not money to purchase books; neither had he travelled to see if lodes were formed under a different law in foreign lands to what they are in Cornwall. If such were the case, it would be quite necessary for the miner to travel; but I contend, against all the world, that lodes form and ores collect under the same law as I have before stated; and I again say that man and all animated matters are only emblems of the beautiful formations of the earth—nothing in creation remains in one stage, for everything is growing or decaying. The acids of the young and strong destroy the old and decaying, and all rocks form by crystallisation. On this I take my stand, combining practice and theory. No man in the kingdom has examined more mines, nor furnished more reports than myself; and I now challenge all my employers to come forward, and show me where I have erred. All thinking men must know that mining is a difficult science to attain, and something may cross a lode within 24 hours after a person has seen it that might materially alter its features; still, I flatter myself that but few of my clients feel disposed to frown, or say I have wrongly advised them. I am sure this is going further than any man in England ever went before. Under these circumstances, I reason that the reason why mining has not kept pace with the age in which we live is negligence on the part of the majority of the Practicals, leaving the few to war against the host of Theorists.

Dr. Collyer advocates the igneous theory, showing us that the whole of the South American mountains are the production of melting matters, and are only to be compared to a large serpent in the agonies of death, when it wretches and turns, so as to throw up stupendous mountains, the miniature hills about Fort Bowen being only the tail end of it. I contend that they are the daily works of Nature, formed by crystallisation. This difference of opinion is the great bar of contention that obstructs mining, and the sooner it is removed the better.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I should be most happy to be one of twenty Practicals, to meet him with his nineteen Theorists, and discuss the point; not that I find fault with him—every man has a right to hold an opinion of his own. I advocate theory and practice being combined.—Wheatcombe, April 1.

N. EXON.

MINERS' PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

SIR,—If there is one subject which more than another calls for especial condemnation at the hands of those who are anxious for the legitimate prosecution of mining enterprise, it is the proneness of mining captains to over-estimate the capabilities of mines under their supervision, and to present reports full of promises destined never to be realised. That this custom may have originated under circumstances which justified the policy by which anxious hopes were deferred, so that the sinews of war, in the shape of capital to prosecute undertakings, might be obtained, and which, under other considerations, must be abandoned, I am willing to admit. But in our days, when men are more conversant with the principles of mining, and success is only won by patience and willing outlay, there is no such justification in extension of the breach of confidence. In my experience as a mining investor, I have generally found that those agents of mines who promise least invariably produce the most, and, vice versa, those who promise most produce the least. The inevitable consequence of this want of sincerity between the miner and the capitalist is a depreciation of mining enterprise in the eyes of the latter, and the consequent withdrawal from further investment of available capital. The thorough man of business does not want to be deceived in his transactions; and there is nothing which so soon disgusts him with any speculation, as to find him to form calculations of success from data founded on a false basis; and yet this is precisely the thing which a large number of mine agents are wont to do.

It would really be quite amusing, were one not substantially interested, to think of the prevarication exhibited by the lords of the nether regions in their bi-monthly and quarterly reports, presented at the general meetings for the enlightenment of anxious shareholders. I hold an interest in a slate quarry, whose meetings are held every two months, and I can assure you, Sir, that for the last twelve months we have been promised at every meeting that the next would bring the anxiously-looked-for dividends. The reports are always satisfactory—or, at least, they read so; and the

directors continue to congratulate us upon the cheering prospects before us, but, like Disraeli's budget, they are always "looming in the future."

I will not tell you how many progressive mines I belong to, which have for two or three years arrived at the culminating point where anxiety ceases and certainty begins—their names are Legion. I am now so fully cognisant of what I may expect for a given mine, at a given meeting, that it would be a matter of surprise were any unforeseen event to arise to change the stereotyped formula to be submitted. This is a state of things, Sir, which should be reformed altogether, and the sooner the better for all parties concerned. It would be simply ridiculous to expect from a captain of a mine an impossibility; and there are very few in our days who could so far forget themselves of common sense, as to imagine the possibility of that which is not in the nature of things.—City, April 2.

A. B. C.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIR,—On a recent visit to this county, I was much gratified to find so many mines in a flourishing condition, as only about 12 months since many persons thought it had distasteful for the embarkation of capital; since that time, however, capital has been judiciously and carefully laid out, payments have been regular, and confidence restored amongst the employers and employed. Look at the result:—

Abbey Consols (formerly Bronberlan).	Gelli'felin.
Bwlch Consols.	Eaglebrook.
Cwmystwith.	Eggar-hir (Welsh Potosi).
Capel Gwyn.	Leoglas.
Cwm Erian.	Llynmalog.
Court Grange Mines.	Pencraig-du.
Daren.	Llawr Cwm Bach.
East Daren.	Tyllwyd.
Cefn Brywyno.	Penrhwi and Bwlch Gwyn, or Nantco.
Ynngroch.	and Penrhwi.

Are all giving profits, whilst Cwm Sebon, although a large outlay has been made in developing the mine, and the erection of new machinery, has not yet turned the scale; but as they are now going to erect another new wheel, with line of rods, all their difficulties will be removed, and the company will be well rewarded for their outlay and patience, being on the Old Cwm Symlog (now the East Daren) vein, and which, immediately to the east, has yielded larger quantities of silver ore than any mine in the county; so that in three or four months to the list enclosed will be added one of the largest dividend mines yet opened. There are others worthy of attention, and on which I will endeavour to give you a few remarks shortly.

London, April 2.

ABRAHAM FRANCIS.

IRISH MINES—HOLYFORD.

SIR,—With reference to the returns of sales of copper ores, in your last Journal, for the quarter ending March, it is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding some of the mines in the sister country have fallen off in their produce, still there are others whose financial position is decidedly improving. For instance, that of the Holyford Mine, one which has given such an enormous amount of returns to the Swansea smelters, realising produce of metal of from 19 to 26 per cent., and now coming more into action as a dividend-paying mine, regularly and beneficially to all who invest. In the years 1847-48, I think something like 31. 5s. per share was received from profits, on an outlay of 11s. per share; and since then the concern has paid its costs, and created a nucleus fund for future dividends, which re-commenced in November last year, and by your Journal of last week, I find we are to have 5s. per share in May next. This is most satisfactory, as after paying all costs, as stated by the accounts, to the end of February, there remained in hand about 1000l., and the produce for three months ending the same period was valued at nearly 2000l. I think I have said sufficient to show that Irish mines ought not to be entirely neglected, and that those, like this, at 9s. per share, are not bad resources for investment.

London, April 3.

TRUTH.

ST. COLUMB UNITED MINES.

SIR,—When visiting this town, about two months since, these mines formed one of the favourite topics of conversation among the mining community. A circular had been forwarded to each fortunate adventurer, containing, among other information, a report of the highly favourable prospects of the property, stating that there had been a great demand for shares, 1000 more having been applied for than the mine was divided into; that in six weeks, by driving the adit, a copper lode would be cut at 10 fms. depth, that the purser, captain, surgeon, and solicitor had been appointed, and a call made on four-fifths of the property, for the purpose of raising capital to work it. It further stated that the shares were selling freely at from 300 to 600 per cent. premium.

Now, Sir, while I write, in every corner where mining speculators congregate, if any remark is made respecting these mines, it obtains a reply in vindication both of the mines and the agents. I have heard that one of the lords, who was to have granted a lease of the Callan lands, called Tregeoch, with Tregeoch, in St. Columb, has prevented the agents from prosecuting further discoveries in the former, because the latter has not yet been obtained; and also that the lord of Trebedun refuses to grant his land to sound the mine, from which many thousands of pounds would be gained. Now, Sir, while I write, in every corner where mining speculators congregate, if any remark is made respecting these mines, it obtains a reply in vindication both of the mines and the agents. I have heard that one of the lords, who was to have granted a lease of the Callan lands, called Tregeoch, with Tregeoch, in St. Columb, has prevented the agents from prosecuting further discoveries in the former, because the latter has not yet been obtained; and also that the lord of Trebedun refuses to grant his land to sound the mine, from which many thousands of pounds would be gained.

Under these unfortunate circumstances, would it not be for the benefit of the public that a full disclosure of all the mishaps which have attended these mines should be made, to serve as a beacon to guide both directors and speculators in other adventures, and prevent their foundering on the same rock on which this unfortunate concern appears to have split? I shall feel obliged to any of your correspondents for precise information as to the real cause of this sad catastrophe.

St. Columb, April 2.

AN INTERESTED LOOKER-ON.

DEVON BURRA BURRA, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—After seeing the report of J. Lord, in your last week's Journal, I was induced, for my guidance, and that of my friends, in the purchase of some shares, to make an inspection. I find that, at the north of their old workings, many thousands of pounds worth of ore are embedded (in connection with the beautiful stratum in which they are embedded) as cannot fail to produce a course of copper ore; otherwise, indications are of no more use in the warranty of prolific mines. The engine-shaft is being sunk in a beautiful kilias stratum, every head of which is highly mineralised. Taking the great cross-course into connection with these great east and west lodes, which are strongly mineralised, with strong spots of yellow copper and coated copper ore, would not be thinking, with Mr. N. Gordon, after looking over this valuable piece of mineral, and having been developed, and then, after his advice some two years since, they would not be in a dividend-paying state.

My advice to the adventurers is to continue to prosecute the mine with the energy now displayed; and I believe that the time is not far distant when Devon Burra Burra will rank with some of the best mines in Devon and Cornwall.

Cumborne, March 28.

J. STEPHENS.

SOUTH GARRAS MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—Permit me, through your Journal, to make a few remarks on the management of this promising but badly conducted concern. I, with many other shareholders, bought shares in this mine at a high figure, from the assurance that no calls would be required.

What is the fact? At the meeting on Dec. 17, a call of 10s. per share was made, and the shareholders were informed that at that meeting it was again inferred that no further call would be required, and that the value of the mine was 6000l., would discharge all liabilities, and, together with the ore in sight, give good dividends before Midsummer. I am surprised this day to find another call of 13s. per share; and what is most extraordinary, it will not discharge the whole of the liabilities. The merchants' bills for February are not included in the accounts, nor do they specify the amount outstanding. The liability for damages to land, amounting to nearly 4000l., is another such item still unpaid. The merchants' bills appear very extravagant, and the outlay made without reference to economy or judgment. The mine might have been developed, and in division long ere this, had the shareholders been permitted to have had a voice in the management of the concern; but what is the fact? While all this extravagance was being proceeded with, no meeting was called for nearly seven months, and liabilities wildly heaped together on the shareholders, without their knowledge of the amount. The engines erected are of the most costly kind, while a good second-hand engine could have been bought for one-third the amount of new.

Everything has kept pace with this sort of indiscreet management. The shareholders have been badly kept in the dark, and cruelly misled. The surface works are still going on at a good rate, nor is the slightest economy or retrenchment used on the mine generally, so that we may yet expect further calls. The cost ought not to be more (including merchants' bills) than 650s. per month; and if the two captains, purser, and secretary (quite enough agents) are competent, that sum ought not to be exceeded—instead of which, averaging the cost for the last three months, it has been upwards of 1100s., besides a most extraordinary charge in the accounts of "difference of cost on two shares to Edward Collins, Esq., 100s.," which to me is inexplicable. It is in fact, that no linkkeeper ought to be agent of any mine; nor do I think any run ought to occur, by proper attention to timbering.

Truro, March 31.

A SHAREHOLDER.

MINING COMMITTEES.

SIR,—A question is frequently asked, "Of what use are committees in mines?" It is strange how very short-sighted some people are, even in the 19th century. I do not assume to myself any very peculiar penetrative faculty, but I have long since seen the object of mining committees, and beg to enlighten such questioners. All must be aware that, in carrying on the works of a mine, commodities, known by the name of materials, are indispensable, and that all these things must be supplied. Now, it is to manage to get the command of the supplies, either from themselves or their friends, to control the acts of the so-called manager, who is merely their deputy. But of what use is that committee? I answer, worse than useless. The manager, if a good miner, like Capt. Joseph Vivian, Capt. Nich. Vivian, Capt. Chas. Thomas, or Capt. Richards, &c., if left to the free exercise of his own discretion, and subject only to a bi-monthly meeting of adventurers, would conduct the affairs of a mine more effectively than any of these self-styled committees know how to do it. They meet to enquire of the agents what ought to be done, and then, sometimes, forbid the doing of it, just to show their authority or superior judgment. As to the London committees, formed as they are of men ignorant of mining, they are glad to act in that capacity for the little emolument attached thereto, but in some cases for the protection of their property in the mines, and in many or most cases, perhaps, to check the secretary, by an investigation of the accounts. I should not object to an auditor in any mine, but a committee is generally a great nuisance. Whatever money is paid to the committee for their attendance is so much wasted.

Old Broad-street, April 2.

JOHN BULL.

LORDS' AGENTS.

SIR,—I would respectfully draw the attention of landowners to an evil of long existence, and of great magnitude, which has been felt to operate against the interest both of the miner and landowner; I refer to the very common practice of a lord's agent, or "toller," who has the granting of licenses for the mining of his land, and who, thereby keeping out the actual worker, by holding the land until a great premium is offered for it. I have known several such instances in the Cornborne district. As these "tollers" are mostly mine agents, they frequently foresee that a particular piece of land will be required, or is likely to be so, either separately or to attach to some other mineral ground; they, therefore, on application being made, reply that it is under grant. By-and-by another, and probably another, application will be made for the same ground. These repeated applications induce the "toller" to set a

Meetings of Mining Companies.

LINARES MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. WILLIAM WARNE in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the reports of the superintendent of the mines, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Randle. The former detailed the operations at the mines during the past half-year, which were of a most satisfactory character, particulars of which have appeared from time to time in the columns of the *Mining Journal*. "The raisings during the six months ending Dec. 1855, averaged 423 tons per month. We have carefully estimated the reserves of ore ground in the mine, which will hereafter be taken away at moderate tributes, and value them at 15,000 tons, being an addition of 2000 tons to the estimate furnished in September last." The latter stated that the quantity of ore reduced was 293½ tons, at a cost for smelting with coal of 2½ lbs. per ton, which is about 10s. more than with brushwood; but a moderate supply of coal—say, 1000 tons—is absolutely necessary to ensure regular returns of lead. They are only awaiting the blast-pipes and tuyeres for the Castilian furnace to commence the reduction of the enormous quantity of slags, estimated to contain 514½ tons of pig-lead at the end of the year, but which by this time increased to 600 tons; 41½ tons of rich lead, containing on an average 29 ozs. 5 dwts. of silver per ton, and 610 tons of desilvered lead, have been made during the six months past. The diminution in weight of lead during the operation has been 3½ per cent.; a portion of this will be recovered from the slags, and the actual loss will not exceed 2½ per cent. The smelting furnaces are in an efficient state, and being now in good working order, they calculate upon obtaining an additional 10 per cent. of lead from the ore.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the report of the directors, which was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that the mines were in a very satisfactory state, and leave but little for the directors to add with respect to the operations at Linares. The return of ore monthly during the six months had been 423 tons; and notwithstanding this extraction, an addition of not less than 2000 tons was made to the reserves of discovered ore underground. The total quantity, therefore, was now estimated at 15,000 tons, with every probability of a still further increase, despite the augmentation to the current rate of raisings, which may for the future be taken at 500 tons per month. The report of Mr. Thomas explains the necessity of setting the steam-engine at Warne's shaft, to lessen the flow of water from the western levels, which has lately inundated the lower parts of the mine, and as this and the pumps have been long since paid for, the erecting and working will not be attended with much expense. This part of the mine has been little worked for the last two years, but it contains a very rich deposit of ore. The smelting account shows that a larger quantity of ore has been smelted and pig-lead produced in the last than in the previous half-year, owing in a great measure to the constant supply of fuel obtained by the possession of a stock of coal from Cordova. Mr. Randle's report states that the smelting works are now complete, and capable of reducing the large monthly quantity of ore received from the mine. It also states that there is a large accumulation of slags, which contain several hundred tons of lead. A stock of coke has been provided, and during the current half-year a considerable quantity of slag lead will be made. The desilvering process does not appear to yield any profit, and an economy of labour and fuel will result from discontinuing the operation. It will, at all events, be suspended for the present. The directors confidently assert that the mines and works were never before in so perfect a state, or possessed the power of producing so much at so low a price. They are now in a position to establish the outlay incurred in establishing a transport service, with a depot at Cordova, upon the joint account of this and the Fortuna Company, as well as, as the offer of high rates to the ordinary carriers of the country, the vexed question of transport to the coast is still a source of trouble and anxiety, whilst there is also a large accumulation of lead at the mine. They have, however, the satisfaction of knowing, that had it not been for the purchase of mules and carts very little lead would have been taken from the mines during the last nine months, and they have escaped much inconvenience by this aid. The present difficulty of transport is due to the low rates of mules and barter throughout the south of Spain, and during the summer months considerable aid may be derived from oxen carts, which can be procured whenever pasturage is abundant. The energies of Mr. Thomas, and those under him, will be specially directed to forwarding during the ensuing summer the largest possible quantity of lead to the coast, particularly as the market price is now so high, and likely to still further advance as soon as the Baltic ports are opened. The accounts contain the first returns of outlay upon the Cordova establishment. The capital account is charged with 3782½ 9s. 5d., amount expended upon the purchase of mules, carts, harness, stock of barley and straw, making and repairing of roads to the coal field, the fitting up of the stabling, lead and coal house, and houses at Cordova; of this sum the Fortuna Company have repaid one-third, the proportion fixed as their contribution to this fund. The report then alludes to some interesting experiments made by Mr. Duncan Shaw, the manager of the depot at Cordova, in a method for floating lead in boxes, or cases, down the River Guadalquivir, from Cordova to Seville, which were so far successful that the directors are disposed to authorise another trial. Mr. Shaw states that he has proved the practicability of carrying lead down the river by floats or barks; and that it will be taken by road to Toxos, and from there by barges to Seville, and by this means save many miles of bad road. The report further alludes to the contemplated railway from Cordova to Seville, upon which they have no definite information; the difficulties of transit, and their disposition to increase the number of mules and carts, the increase of costs caused by the raising and smelting of larger quantities of ore, and much more had having been carried away; and state that the profits would have been much increased but for the difficulties of transport rendering the full working of the mine inexpedient. The sanitary condition of the workmen at Linares is reported good, and hopes are entertained that there will be no return of fever or cholera. The directors, in conclusion, remark that, though they could not accompany the printed accounts with the usual notice of a half-yearly dividend, they are now in a position to declare one of 5s. per share, and confidently reckon upon paying another in July; and it will become a question of serious consideration with the board whether it would not be advisable in future, when practicable, to declare a quarterly dividend.

From the statement of accounts for the six months ending Dec. 31, we condense the following particulars:—

Produce of 2899 tons of lead ore.....	£39,225 6 10
Value of 197 tons, undressed.....	1,970 0 0
Ore sold in Spain.....	19 1 0
Increased value of lead in slag.....	1,342 0 0 = £42,556 7 10

From this must be deducted 615 tons of ore taken over and smelted from stock in hand, 3000 30s. 6d. 1s. 1d.; leaving general returns for the half-year, 36,091½ 18s. 9d.

The costs in Spain were:—

Mine charges.....	£15,549 1 11
Smelting ditto.....	7,160 11 3
Commission, brokerage, &c.....	1,251 16 1
Expenditure at Cordova depot.....	7,338 9 1
Ditto in England.....	703 0 8 = £32,202 19 0

Deducting value of fuel at Linares and Cordova (3236½ 8s. 5d.), gives a total expenditure of 28,966½ 10s. 4d.; leaving balance of profit on the half-year, 7125½ 8s. 5d. The profit and loss account showed a balance, profit, 10,183½ 1s. 5d.; and the stock of pig-lead, ore, slag, balansa, and fuel, was estimated at 65,559½ 8s. 2d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption and reception of the reports and accounts, remarked that the full and complete picture of the past half-year, which they left him little to do but to move their adoption. It would have given him much more pleasure had he been able to announce the usual half-yearly dividend. It was, however, satisfactory to know that, though the capital of the company was only 50,000l., they had at the mine upwards of 63,000l. worth of stock on hand, which hampered the directors exceedingly, owing to the difficulty of transport; but he thought as soon as the railroad was brought into operation it would relieve the mine of this large accumulation of stock, as they would, at all events, be able to bring it down to the coast, where they would have no difficulty in finding customers for it. With efficient means of transport at their disposal, the mine would be all that could be desired. He (the Chairman) concluded by moving the motion, which was seconded by Mr. HARGREAVE.

Capt. HANKEY enquired whether the expenditure at Cordova depot, of 7338½ 9s. 5d., was for the six months, or extended over a longer period, and if the fuel would be kept up at the same rate?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the amount named was for six months, but that they had taken credit in another part of the account for the stock of fuel charged in the costs, but not consumed.

Mr. COXHEAD, as one of the auditors, vouched for the correctness of the accounts, but expressed a doubt as to the correctness of the valuation of the slags and balansa, which were set down at 6400l. He also directed attention to the fact that, though the shareholders received their dividends free from income tax, the officers of the company were compelled to pay it out of their salaries. He considered that this was hardly fair, and impressed upon the directors the advisability of an alteration.

The CHAIRMAN assented, and said Mr. Taylor would satisfy them that the slags and balansa had been over-estimated.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, jun., assured the meeting the whole stock was taken at the market value, after which liberal deduction was made for fluctuations. On the same principle they dealt with the balansa, the accumulation of which were unusual and unmineral-like, and hoped this would be the last occasion on which they would appear in the accounts at all; but the enormous aggregation of balansa was unavoidable, as in former days, before the crushing mills were established, a great quantity of ore had to be reduced to meet demand for dividends. By great efforts they had reduced the balansa to about 500 tons, and he trusted before the next account they would entirely disappear from the stock. With regard to slags, they were of a different character, and they could never be entirely free from them. The method of smelting in Spain had been bad, but was improving, and he thought shortly would be sufficiently good to enable them to extract 75 per cent.; they could now only get 63 per cent. from the furnace, but he was confident the time would come when they would get from 77 to 78 per cent. It was ascertained by assay that the slag contained 35 per cent. of metallic ore, and he hoped in the next half-year to reduce the whole quantity. They had had about 550 tons of slag, which would have cost 8500l., and deducting the cost for smelting, 6½ per ton would give balance of profit, 5500l. The expenses of the establishment at Cordova amounted to the sum of 3782½, but since the accounts were made up the Fortuna Company had paid one-third of the amount. It was true the charges under the head of costs were large, but they had no idea that they would come to the same amount again; at least, they would be enabled for the future to produce a greater quantity of ore without increasing the costs. The great difficulty of the company was in getting the produce down to the coast, and though they offered high rates for conveyance, they could not get sufficient to meet their wants. Besides, during the winter the road from Cordova to Seville was bad. He was firmly convinced there was not such another lead mine in the world as Pozo Ancho, and it would have been easy to have shown a much larger return, as no valuation was taken for the abundance of ore which was everywhere at their feet in the mine, nor for the capabilities of the western part of the mine, which was totally distinct and separate. All that was required was to let the mine now take its course, and be fairly worked.—Mr. Taylor here produced a map of Spain, showing the course of the proposed line of rail from Madrid to Alcazar, thence to Linares and Cadiz, through Cordova and Seville, and pointed out the advantages which would accrue both to the company and the projectors of the line. From the mines in the districts contiguous to the Linares revenue would be derived, and this company were prepared, and would be glad to enter into a contract for the carriage of their stock, at something like 25,000l. per annum. He expressed a belief that there was no doubt about the project being carried out, as he understood the capital was subscribed, and the route determined on the one most beneficial to the company.

The reports and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

Messrs. John Adams and Messrs. Hargreave were re-elected directors. The election of Messrs. W. Henderson and W. L. Lowndes, in the place of Messrs. Thorne and

Thomas retired, was confirmed, and Messrs. T. Coxhead and H. Bleckly were re-elected auditors.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, agents, and managers, the meeting separated.

NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 6, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Monday, Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, of which the following is an abstract:—

In the first place, the directors call attention to the profit and loss account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, and, at the same time, to the statement of returns during the same period, to show that, but for the adverse circumstances attending the last half-year, the result of the year's operations would have been very satisfactory. The directors think that the time has arrived when they should make out a profit and loss account, showing the operations of the company from its commencement, placing to the credit thereof the whole amount of profits, and to the debit all expenses (excepting preliminary) that have been incurred, and which have hitherto appeared in separate accounts, with the object of extinguishing the same. They accordingly submit an account made up to this principle, showing a net balance of 477½ 1s. 6d. The statement of returns shows the steady progress made during the first seven months of the year. With July, however, this progress came to a sudden stop, for which there is but one explanation—that by the good management of Mr. Whitford the mines steadily prospered during the six months, and by the mismanagement of his successor they as perceptibly declined during the last half-year. Mr. Whitford retired in June, upon the expiration of his term of engagement. The mining establishments of the company were then in a satisfactory and profitable state; the chief difficulties had been overcome; all that was necessary being to carry on matters as before, adding little improvements that might be wanted, and gradually completing the plans laid down by him for the future development of the mines. Instead of this, however, the new superintendent treated with marked contempt the rules and suggestions of his predecessor—upset everything, discharged valuable servants, replaced them by unsuitable or inferior people, and instead of applying the company's funds strictly to the purposes of the mining establishments, ordered a portion of them to be advanced to an Englishman who had followed him to New Granada, without the knowledge of the directors, and had opened a truck shop at Frontino, which, besides being in other respects injurious to the company, will, it is feared, entail pecuniary loss. Further, by interfering with the financial agent's accounts and throwing them into utter confusion. So alarming did this state of things appear to the directors, that in October last they sent out a power of attorney to the financial agent and the company's banker at Medellin, empowering them, if they should think proper for the interests of the company, to dismiss the engineer from their service, which they immediately acted upon; the financial agent, in virtue of his instructions, remaining in sole charge of the company's property until other arrangements could be made. Mr. Whitford, who had returned to England, then offered his services again to the company, which the directors were happy to avail themselves of, and he is already on his way to New Granada. From the statement of accounts, it appears that the position of the company is as follows:—

Ca.—Interest to Dec. 31, 1854.....	£1631 6 10
Commission to same date.....	63 5 6
Profit on gold purchases to same date.....	190 18 5
Profit at Frontino Mine, 1855.....	2284 0 10
Profit at Bolivia.....	2731 2 5
Interest, 1855.....	287 15 8
Profit on gold purchases, 1855.....	5 11 7 = £7193 19 3
Dr.—London expenses, from Feb. 1855—Feb. 1856.....	£2850 6 6
Expenses of miners, &c., same period.....	1128 8 1
London expenses, 1855, being salaries, 402½ 8s. 8d.; office expenses, 189½ 18s. 6d.; and direction, 500l.....	1092 5 2
Legal expenses, 1855.....	76 2 6
Medellin expenses.....	1544 15 6
Expenses of miners.....	25 0 0 = £7167 17 9

Leaving balance in favour of company..... £ 477 1 6

The profit on the year's working was 2959½ 1s. 4d. The balance-sheet, which contains an account of the total receipts, expenditure, assets, and liabilities from the commencement of the company to Dec. 31, 1855, states the cash in New Granada to be 276½ 1s. 8d.; and in London (exclusive of capital not paid up, at interest, 2590l.), 89½ 3s. 1d. These accounts have been audited, and are signed as correct, by Messrs. Josiah Wilson and Frederick H. D. Marsh.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, fully explained the excellent system of working which had been adopted by Mr. Whitford during his term of office, and the extreme mismanagement of his successor, and entered into full detail with regard to Mr. Whitford having left their employ, and their appointment of Mr. Whitford to the position, which had unfortunately proved anything but a desirable selection. He congratulated them on having again secured the services of Mr. Whitford, feeling confident that under his able management the company's operations could not fail to prosper.

A lengthy discussion, much of which was of a most personal character, ensued, Messrs. Coxhead, Allander, Moore, and several others taking part, after which the report and accounts were adopted, and a resolution authorising the directors to take a legal opinion on the conduct of the late superintendent (Mr. Fairbairn), and if considered the interest of the company, to prosecute him to the fullest extent.

Unanimously carried.

Messrs. Rowland Ronald and Josiah Wilson were elected directors; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. W. DIBBY SKOTCHDOPOLE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by reading the following report:—

In presenting this report to the annual meeting of shareholders, the directors regret their inability to submit as favourable a statement of the company's affairs as they had confidently hoped to have done, but a succession of adverse circumstances has since the last meeting arrested, temporarily, the success of the company's operations.

At the period of holding the last meeting, it was believed that the works had reached the point at which suspension by any of the casualties inseparable from partially developed mines need no longer to be apprehended, relying as the directors did on the efficiency and strength of the underground works. Early in July last, however, they were informed by the superintendent that in a terrific storm that visited Virginia on the 24th of June last, a great portion of the surface works, reservoirs, &c., had been much injured, and the shafts, drifts, tunnels, and other underground works, inundated. In order to lessen the extent of the mischief, and devise prompt remedies, one of the directors at once proceeded to America, and discovered that much of the work had been executed in a hurried and insecure manner; that the trial shafts and cuttings made in exploring the Waller vein had weakened the adits and tunnels in their vicinity, and by conducting water into the works had so strained and injured them that a considerable expenditure of time and capital would be required again to place the mine in a position of safety.

Energetic steps were at once taken to secure the works; a change was made in the management of the mining operations, which were entrusted to M. de Blesier, a person of high attainments and great experience, and under his direction the upper shaft on the Waller vein was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, with a view to open up more extensive and secure workings. The progress, however, was but slow, owing to a change in the underlie of the vein, which inclining more to the vertical than it had done nearer the surface, required the shaft to be sunk a greater distance through hard rock before reaching the point of intersection with the vein. At the same time, M. de Blesier undertook a minute exploration of other parts of this vein, for which he appears to have been peculiarly fitted, as an accomplished mineralogist.

Matters were again beginning to assume an aspect of prosperity, when, on the 29th August, the superintendent, Mr. Golding, met with an accident on the railway, by which his right bone was badly fractured, and he was kept absent from the mines during several weeks. During Mr. Golding's illness the crushing and amalgamating were necessarily retarded, but the company experienced a further misfortune in the loss of M. de Blesier's services, who, feeling himself insulted by one of the miners, was betrayed into the commission of an assault upon him, and for this offence was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, from which he was released on agreeing to quit the State forthwith.

It is impossible to over-estimate the loss thus sustained, as M. de Blesier had just previously contracted to take himself and his works for the six succeeding months, to return a minimum profit of \$15,000 after providing for every expense of management in both countries, or else to claim no remuneration for his services. The directors accepted this proposition as incontrovertible evidence of the great value of their mines, as it was made after a most careful exploration of the property. As soon as Mr. Golding had partially recovered, operations were intermittently resumed, and, in spite of every disadvantage, in a very short time about 1000l. was realised.

The late winter in the United States has been, as is well known, of an unusual severity and duration, and has been utterly impossible to work the mines for several months, the suspension continuing down to even the latest accounts, although in the course of nature the weather must ere this have become sufficiently warm to get to work.

Under the unfortunate state of matters above detailed, and bearing in mind the small balance in hand in July last, it cannot be wondered that the mine has fallen into embarrassment. Debts to the amount of about 2000l. have been incurred, and attachments taken against the plant for some of them. The directors, therefore, are compelled to appeal to the shareholders to come forward with any delay to rescue their property from its present position, believing as confidently as ever they did that it must eventually become a most profitable concern, although the immediate realisation of their reasonable hopes has been postponed by a combination of circumstances which could neither be guarded against or foreseen.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said he should only trouble them with a few observations, as that document embodied their position, and the time had now arrived to act, and not to talk. There was nothing more unpleasant than to face the shareholders with such an unsatisfactory statement; but no one had a deeper stake in the property, or suffered more than himself. When he laid before the shareholders, at the last meeting, such a glowing account of the good features of the mine, it was impossible to anticipate the misfortunes that had occurred, since the receipt of a letter just before entering the room, dated March 4, which was full of encouragement, as upon the return of fine weather they intended to run the engine night and day, to make up for lost time. The present condition of the company was that 2000l. was necessary to clear it from all past debts, and out of that amount they were indebted to him upwards of 600l. It might be said, why did they not summon the meeting earlier? The answer was, that they were sanguine of being in a position to return a profit, and he must call upon them to take prompt measures, as some money must go out without delay; and it was for the meeting to consider the best course to be pursued to pay the debts and supply sufficient capital to carry on future operations, as he believed it would be one of the best gold mines in existence. They must recollect that gold had been received, and ample proof had been given of what would have been received if the misfortunes alluded to in the report had not taken place; and the property ought not to suffer for want of funds. The question was, whether the additional capital should be raised by debentures or preference shares. But it was for them to decide, and he should conclude by moving the adoption of the report.

Messrs. J. Adams and Messrs. Hargreave, in seconding the resolution, said that two or three private meetings had been recently held, to consider the best course to be adopted, when, after much discussion, it was considered that the report and accounts should be received, and a

LEASES OF MINES.

In your City Article, in a recent Number of the *Mining Journal*, reference was made to the conduct of the attorney, commonly called "solitor," into whose hands, unfortunately for the miner, has devolved the work of drawing the mineral lease. In most districts in this country great odium attaches to the legal profession, on account of their habit of extortion. It is proverbial that all who employ those who have to pay dearly for 5s. letters, and 6s. 8d., 13s. 4d., and 21s. attendances, are "solitors," &c.; but of all their charges, perhaps none are more exorbitant than those for leases of mines. The reduction of the stamp duty impressed on those documents, instead of diminishing the charge, has been followed by an increased charge: 21l. was the charge most commonly made; now 36l. 5s., 30l., 42l., &c., are the charges made to the miner for the memorandum of the terms upon which he is to hold the grant and work the mine.

It is time that the lords of the soil interfere, to prevent such iniquitous conduct from being practised against men who hazard their capital, for the lords' benefit as well as their own.—April 2.

NEW GRANADA COMPANY, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Being, unfortunately, a shareholder in this and some other foreign adventures, I trust I may be allowed to make a few remarks on the general management of the company which, although I do not for a moment doubt the good intentions of the Chairman and his brother directors, appears to require a far greater amount of supervision and circumspection than it has hitherto received to render it remunerative to the shareholders. Were Mr. Whitford anything like the value that the directors appear to consider him, and whom I do not intend to underrate, it certainly appears very strange that, in consequence of differences of the most trivial character, he should be allowed to leave the service of the company, without, so far as I can learn, any steps having been taken to retain him, and that his place there should be appointed a gentleman who, the Chairman himself stated at the meeting on Monday, was "more for his energy and bodily strength than for any particular practical knowledge he possessed, although the post he was to occupy was one not only of great trust, but which required a person in whom the directors could repose the greatest confidence. Passing from this subject to the accounts, there are one or two points which require explanation. It appears that 5572½ 1s. 8d. is charged twice; I observe that Frontino mine cost 24,924½ 1s. 4d., and Bolivia at 11,250½ 14s. 1d.—25,151½ 9s. Why, then, is the Frontino mine charged twice? Is it because it is in the mine cost, or should not have been inserted at all. There are other items equally obscure, but these will suffice to show the manner in which the balance-sheet is drawn up. I do not say that the accounts present a false statement, but that they are rendered in a manner that is not very comprehensive to April 2.

THE BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANIES.

It is hardly to be expected that those who have invested their money in Brazilian mining shares will be content to go on with the present state of things, if, by any means, a change can be effected, to settle down to a state of inaction, and leave the properties without the exercise of external pressure which is imperatively called for by the present condition. That they have reached their present point, and that they are in a position to have the day is not far distant when we shall see a change for the better. Now is the time for the shareholders to look well to their own interests, and ask themselves the question—What can they do personally, and individually, in raising the properties to that public consideration which their bona fide character ought to occupy? That it has not been done previously may be owing to some peculiar circumstances and influences under which these interests have been placed. I would say, bring them out boldly into the light; let us all have a good look at them, and see what they are; they are worth looking at, and especially at the present time, when prices—shares at one time commanding nearly 100l., now at mere nominal quotations.

If these companies had no solid foundation, to try and write them up would only be adding to the chicanery, of which there is no scarcity in the present day. How many are there, saving the few who are initiated, or who remain of those who have found the whole a sinking fund in the past, who know what these Brazilian mines and estates really are, and what their title to public confidence? They have been too long in the shade, and it behooves all persons interested to try and throw the light upon their condition and operations, and here I am tempted to refer to the Empire of Brazil, and to express an opinion, formed after the most mature deliberation, that there is a bright future for this land.

The world has been passing through vast social changes. Power and progress will no longer be the lot of particular countries, or the monopoly of some few favoured nations peculiarly situated, or occupying territories and temperatures favourable to physical, social, and intellectual development; but over the whole of the globe vast empires are being called into existence that will regenerate mankind on a gigantic scale, and develop their peculiar capabilities and products for the common good of the whole. Looking at Brazil in this light, one cannot but be struck with the favoured position it occupies on the globe, in which many of the international questions which disturb the older communities have no place, nor is it likely to be materially affected by the lesser states and governments which are found upon its borders.

The great power of the vast continent of South America, with the most magnificent natural resources by any nation, extending from the River Amazon to La Plata, with a climate growing up on the coast that will command, as some of them are now doing, a great and extending trade with the older countries, and certain to produce, outside of the inexhaustible products of the interior. Looking at its great extent, its situation with respect to the northern continent, to the Mediterranean, and the whole European family, with its vast field for the supply of the prime necessities and many of the choice luxuries of life, occupying so prominent a place on the great highway of the globe, and bearing such relationships to other countries, it does not appear extravagant or over sanguine to predict for the Brazil a social and industrial condition in the future equal to any of the nations.

I have no disposition to overstate or colour the matter, yet I cannot but ask the shareholders to look at this picture, and judge for themselves. In this state of social progress their properties are placed, and I ask them, is it not fair to conclude that while the nation is advancing with such rapid strides, and contains, within itself, such elements of greatness, their properties must be improving in some small proportion? For 40 years must have added something material to the value of the freehold estates which they possess. These are not situated in the wilds of the interior, but in the most of country running parallel to the ocean and to the San Francisco, and in connection with the cities up the long line of coast where the Brazilian trade is carried on, and where there is a considerable number of European residents. Their mines and estates have the advantage of a direct communication by public road to Rio Janeiro, the seat of an immense trade. The more I look at these features, the more I see the necessity of some vigorous effort to bring the mining properties of these companies into their proper position. But some may ask the question, are not these mines exhausted? At one time large quantities of gold were obtained from them, but for many years the supply has been considerably reduced, "small by degrees and beautifully lost," and why? Is it because the mines are exhausted, or is it because the mines are exhausted, and the results not always meet the views of the over sanguine? Is it not inconceivable that it only needs energy and effort, in proportion to their resources, to make first-rate paying properties of these estates. That the future supply of gold will depend entirely upon the efforts made for its extraction, and corresponding results attained, there can be no reasonable doubt.

Another question that is fairly asked—How is it that gold mining companies have proved, in so many instances, complete failures? In some cases they have been got up in a state of public speculative excitement, by crafty, designing men, merely for the purpose of disposing of the shares, and without any good foundation to justify their conduct. Such are no criterion of the merit of bona fide companies, possessing good and valuable properties. But, again, how is it that good companies sink often into such an extremely depressed state?—such as the Brazilian associations. Is it not a question of enterprise and management? Admitting they have the elements of success, why is it not realised? They are only aiming at the extraction of gold; all other resources, of which they possess abundance, are neglected. Admitting that gold, and that alone, should be the object of their pursuit, and that there is everything in the properties to justify such a course, how is success to be attained? Not, certainly, by perpetuating the management of the past. It is easy to understand the reason of the present depression. Reports are coming home from month to month of aims and results, hopes and fears, promises and disappointments.

We are frequently on the eve of great success, and as constantly the cup is dashed from our lips. At such times we work upon our imaginations to a comfortable state of excitement by some months' stagnation, and looking forward to a "lucky find," that will enrich us all, the next mail brings some doleful tale about accidents or disappointments, and we retire to digest, as well as we can, the sad experience of the mutability of mining transactions. Now all this (making reasonable allowance for the inevitable changes and vicissitudes of all such efforts) savours of little better than to apply to these companies, as to all other combinations. Here is one to which the shareholders would do well to give the most earnest heed—a good and effective supervision. It is all very easy to go to a broker, enjoy his smiles and congratulations, and after having purchased the shares, put them into the care of some one, and then the bankers and wait the "chapter of accidents," hoping and fearing until the shares being unproductive are re-sold, and all the lot wished at the devil. Go on in this way, and what company can pay or will pay? Gold is a portable article, the value of which is well understood, is very easy for conversion, and finds a market everywhere. proof against temptation. How lax are the notions entertained by a large portion of men in high places sometimes, and how ready they are to be deceived! If underground are found in the practice of speculating proceeds—and the shareholders are combination; such is wanted here if anywhere; union would be strength, and acquire a vast amount of good, if these companies could be induced to unite, have their fine properties placed under the directorship of an able body, accessible to the documents, and thus have their personal influence brought to bear upon the whole; and then, by the appointment of properly qualified persons, to be sent as occasion required to inspect the mines, the cost of which would be soon repaid in the improved management, and a vast beneficial stimulus applied.

These Brazilian companies have a good foundation, and all that is required is for the shareholders to unite, and say they shall no longer be managed as they have been. There are men of high character and respectability still in connection with them, and sense, allow no individual to turn the wheel, go about it as men of business, stand no union and concert, obtain the necessary information, make it well understood that they are the mining capabilities, the agricultural products, the natural resources of every land, and so arrange their future operations as to develop these fully, it will be the best placed, and that speedily, in a very improved position. A SHAREHOLDER.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have advices to Feb. 19, accompanied by a remittance of 120 ozs. of gold, obtained from quartz which was selected as the worst, and stamped up for the purpose of giving solidity to the beds of the stamps, rather than with a view to obtain proceeds. The machinery worked admirably, and it is expected that the next remittance will be of a much larger amount, as they were about to work quartz considered equal to that crushed last year, and which yielded upwards of \$1. per ton.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams: No. 1 stop, in back of the 12 fm. level, is as last reported; No. 2 is looking well, and yielding good bunches of lead ore. The north-east branch, in the back of the western level, is looking well, and will yield 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The north cross-cut, in the eastern adit level, is a very promising lead still, yielding good bunches of blende, and a few spots of ore; the ground is very hard, and it has been all through the week very wet, but is not so today. The crusher is in its place, and I intend to put it to work next Tuesday.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, March 31: The lode in the 140, west of Field's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore from 12 to 14 cwt. per fm.; the lode in this level, east of this shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of ore and muddle, which has a better appearance than for the last 3 fms. driving. From the appearance of the lode in the end this adit level will come to the surface, 100 fms. below this point, and sinking below that 130 is worth for copper ore from 50 to 90 cwt. per fm. The south lode in the 130, east of the shaft, is worth for copper ore 6 cwt. per fm.; this lode in the same level, west of said shaft, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The south lode in the 120, east of said shaft, is worth for copper ore about 3 cwt. per fm.; this level is just resumed driving here: we expect an improvement, as the ground over was better. The lode in the 80, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is just as reported last week. Nothing new in any other of the adit operations since last report. The tribute department is just as for some time past.

BALLYVIRGIN.—E. W. Smith, April 1: I find it necessary, for the present, to take away all the ground between the old and the new shaft levels, therefore shall be stopping south of the lode instead of driving; the stop will yield about 25 cwt. of copper ore per fathom; set at 34, 10s. per fm. The north level continues the same. The stop in the back of the north level will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and 1 ton of lead ore. I have about 40 tons of copper ore ready for carting to Clare.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips: This property embraces a large tract of mineral ground, traversed by lodes of great promise, showing on the back good gossan, quartz, muddle, and ore, and other favourable indications, which hold out a prospect of success. The lodes are intersected by several cross-cores, and an elvan, which at no great depth will fall in with the lodes—a promising feature. The middle level will come in 40 fms. deep, which is driving on a promising lode, producing pearly, quartz, and good copper ore. The deep level will come in under the above, 100 fms. below this point, and put you in possession of a dry mine, an advantage seldom met with. I would recommend you to sink the eastern shaft with all speed, and effect a communication with your shallow and middle levels. Taking a general view of the lodes, their favourable indications, with such excellent advantages for working, I pronounce this a first-rate piece of mining ground, and believe you will be well repaid upon proving its resources.

—J. Richards, J. Kenrick: The existence of several leading lodes has been proved for many years past in this property, and considering the advantages afforded for their development, in such an elevated position, we say that much work can be done for a small outlay. The gossans of these lodes are second to none in the district, and we give our opinion with confidence that the returns of copper will be realised by sinking on their course.

—N. Ennor: I find two adit levels driving on the course of the lodes, from which specimens are to be seen as to induce every miner to pronounce this property a certainty, and not a speculation. Here are lodes presenting gossans of good character at surface, and at a depth of a few fathoms there are immense masses of muddle, containing black and yellow copper in sufficient quantities to melt. What more can be expected? These places are to be seen, where Nature has placed such prospects before you.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 2: The lode in the 130 east is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work; the lode in the 115 west is 1 ft. wide, and in the 115 west is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the rise in the back of this level the lode will still yield 3 tons of ore per fm. The stop in the back of the 115 east will yield from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fm.; and Jackson's stop, in the 103, are worth 3 tons of ore per fm. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.

BOLENOE.—W. Roberts, March 29: The 50 and 40 fm. levels, driving east, are without alteration. In the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, occasionally producing small stones of ore. The 20 cross-cut south is progressing satisfactorily.

BOHRINGDON CONSOLS.—William Godden, April 3: The 48 cross-cut is driven south of Annie's shaft, towards the lode, 9 fms., where the end is very wet for driving. In the 12 fm. level the eastern cross-cut is not through the lode; when we are through it we shall advise you of the same.

BROOK WOOD.—J. Hitchens: The adit shaft is holed, and the air in the end good, so that it can be driven with greater progress; the lode here appears to be more settled than heretofore.

BRYNAILL.—J. Roach, April 3: The lode in the 10 fm. level east, on new lode, has, since last reported on, been disordered by detached blocks of grit stone, but from all appearances it will be free from it again in a day or two. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 fm. level continues the same as last reported, and described in my last advice. The stopes east of the rise are still worth 15 cwt. per fm., and bear every indication of further improvement; the stopes west of the rise are worth from 10 to 12 cwt. per fm. The men are stopping a piece of ground for convenience, which does not produce so much ore, but they will soon be in a more productive lode. The western rise has been resumed, to meet the ore ground from the eastern rise, from which I hope in a short time to put another party of men to stop. The dressing department is going on well, also the carting of the ore to the old dressing-floors.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—The flat-rod shaft was set, on Friday last, at 40 cwt. per fm.; the lode retains its former size and appearance. At Vicker's engine-shaft, we have, as expected, intersected the lode, which is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, composed of priant, soft reddish flookan, quartz, iron, and gossan, similar in character to the lodes in our neighbouring rich and profitable mine at a corresponding depth, and neither of them returned ore to value until explored to a greater depth than we have attained; the stratum is easier for sinking, and is most congenial for the production of grey copper ore; we are paying 18 cwt. per fm. for sinking. The engine is going only three to four strokes per minute. A lease has been granted for 20 years from Oct. last, at 1-13th royalty, and will be submitted to the shareholders at the ensuing meeting.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, March 31: The lode has not been taken down in the north end for the last three weeks, during which time no change to notice has taken place in the level. I hope by Wednesday next all necessary pitwork for the larger lift, referred to in my last, will be laid on the mine, and that by my next report it will be in working order; also, the balance-belt that is being prepared will be connected to the engine, when some saving in coals will be effected thereby.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams: The lode in the engine-shaft continues to yield a considerable quantity of blende, white ore, and carbonate of lead, mixed with a very fine gossan. The water has abated this week, and the men are sinking very well in the shaft. The carpenters and smiths are engaged in putting up the pulley frames from the wheel to the shaft, for the purposes of drawing and pumping.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, March 29: In the 10 west, on the caunter, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—North Lode: In the winze sinking under the 10 lode is about 1 ft. wide—tribute ground.

CAMDRE MAWR.—J. Williams: The lode at the engine-shaft is getting harder, with a larger quantity of spar, and a less quantity of copper ore in it, and not so much flookan in the vein; there are, however, shining heads, or sogan sides, and the whole of the stuff breaking is highly mineralised, and very likely to lead to good ore ground in sinking.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, April 3: We have intersected Menadue lode at the trial shaft 5 fms. below the surface; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and priant, with a very fine flookan. The lode is 1 ft. wide, and is a part of the lode further south. We shall prove that in a few days. The new lode is without any material alteration; we have about 4 fms. to drive to get opposite the eastern shaft, where I intend to get the men to rise against it, so as to effect a communication with the 35; and when completed, the same shaft can be worked diagonally, to prove this lode at a greater depth.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, March 29: In the 118 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of grey ore. Other bargains are without alteration.

CARVATH UNITED.—April 2: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 20 fm. level, and lode taken down. The copper lode is still standing to the north of the shaft. I am glad to say the tin lode continues large, yielding good tin stuff. The 20, driving west, has fair prospects; the 20 east is very promising. The 10 east is improved, with a kindly lode. We have commenced calking the tin with twoovens. This mine will soon be in good and profitable state of working, and we shall open out the levels extensively and rapidly.

COLLA COMBE.—S. Mitchell, April 1: During the last month the 62 fm. level, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 9 ft. 6 in.; the lode is full of white ore, composed of quartz, muddle, priant, blende, and rich copper ore. The 62, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 5 fms. 2 ft. 2 in.; the part of the lode seen (about 2 ft.) is composed of soft quartz, muddle, white priant, and rich copper ore. The rise in back of the 50 has been put up 3 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is still a good course of ore, worth from 50 to 60 cwt. per fm. The lode in the pitches in back of this level is still a very fine course of ore, worth on an average from 30 to 40 cwt. per fm. The western shaft has been sunk below the 20 about 5 fms.; there is no change to notice. The pitch in the back of this level looks well, the lode being worth from 15 to 20 cwt. per fm. The men who were removed from the 62 to the adit, for the purpose of cutting drain, stopping, and to take off the water from Morris's shaft, are again engaged enlarging and securing the pit in the 62, which will occupy about nine days from this time to complete, when the putting in portholes, cisterns, and fixing lift will be proceeded with, preparatory to sinking Morris's engine-shaft below the 62.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, March 29: At Trebbell, the lode in the 76, south end, is 15 in. wide, composed of fluor-spar, muddle, and lead, worth of the latter 3 cwt. per fm.; it is presenting a very favourable appearance indeed. The lode in the north end is 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, &c., worth 4 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 66, north end, is much the same as when last reported, is in. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, &c., worth about 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 5 to 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; the lode in the 56, south of engine-shaft, are much the same as last reported, worth from 6 to 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the sump-winze is from 10 to 12 in. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with occasional spots of lead. The stopes in the back of the 66, south of sump-winze, are worth from 2 to 3 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 66, towards Towsey's shaft is 10 in. wide, composed of quartz, priant, flookan, and lead, worth of the latter 2 cwt. per fm.—ground rather hard for exploring. The lode at Towsey's shaft, sinking below the 66, has increased in size, being now 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and muddle, worth for lead 2 cwt. per fm. Although it may be termed poor, it has a very favourable appearance indeed. The stopes in the back of the 56, south of sump-winze, are much the same as they have been for some time past, worth from 2 to 3 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 56, north of engine-shaft, are worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm. We have on the mine, dressed and undressed, from 14 to 15 tons of good lead ore.

CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, March 31: The engine-shaft is now down about 51 fms. below the 40, on the course of the lode, part of which has been taken down, showing good stones of copper and lead; the lode is taking more downward, which is considered as favourable for making ore. The regular underlay of the shaft being more than the present underlay of the lode, is the reason why the whole of it was not taken down, as it would interfere with sinking the shaft. We have not been able to sink as far as we could wish, on account of having so little water to work the wheel, and at present is suspended for the same reason; but we hope this will not be the case for any length of time. The 40 west is extended 46 fms. from shaft; lode generally large, and spotted throughout with copper and lead. Near the shaft in the back of this level there are two sto — the first has fallen off in appearance during the last week, and is now looking poor; the second will turn out about 1 ton of copper ore per fm. This level is within 4 fms. of the winze already sunk below the 39; we expect to communicate to this winze

in about a month, and shall then get under the ore ground worked away in the 30 and above, and where we have reason to expect a tolerable lode. The 40 east is extended about 5 fms. from shaft; the lode in this end is about 14 ft. wide, and for the last 6 ft. driving has turned out some excellent stones of lead ore, but up to the present time it has not been enough to value, though of a very promising character. There is a good deal of coarse stuff lying on the floors, which we have not been able to crush for want of water; however, we shall have 10 tons of copper ore ready shortly; the lead is very little. We recommend that the present operations be continued—viz., the 40 west to be driven under the ore ground, as shown in the section; the 40 east, to prove what the lead discovered there will lead to; and the 40 west, to prove whether the lode will improve in depth. We will use all dispatch in dressing, and, if possible, increase the quantity made.

DAREN.—John Humphreys, March 29: We have this week cut into Cwmymlog lode, in the western part of old Daren Mine; we have not yet cut through it, but the part seen is composed of spar, gossan, and spots of copper ore; we attach much importance to the finding of this lode in the proper place, according to the dialling, as it has been a very productive lode in Cwmymlog and Cwmsebon; and it is said to be extensively worked in some parts of the Daren Mine, not explored in modern times; but we shall now know where to find it, and how to set about making it most available. The water is now out of the lowest working, at the eastern side of Daren Hill, the 10 fm. level under Oliver's adit, and we shall immediately put men to raise out there. The ground in Oliver's level is again changing, and taking a more favourable appearance, and giving out a good deal of water; the stopes in the drift between this level and Oliver's is now the most productive bargain we have. The stopes over Level Coal is quite as productive as it has been. The stopes in Oliver's level is moderately good. The tribute bargain in the adit of the old mine is improved, and let at 10s. in 14. Our dressing has been very much hindered by the weather recently.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Capt. J. Lord, April 3: The new shaft has been sunk 10 ft. during the past week; the last 3 ft. the ground is harder, and will stand without timber. We shall complete our rods and different fixtures this week, if it be weather that the men can stand out to work.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, April 3: In the 33 fm. level west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore; the rise in the back of this level is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the same level east the lode has become more compact, and is 2 ft. wide; it is again doubtful but that the lode will be a good one, as we are approaching the run of ore ground gone down in the level above. In the 20 east the lode is much improved since last week, now producing good saving work, with every appearance of a further improvement; the winze in the 20 west is now down 7 fms., the lode here, and in all other parts of the mine, is without any alteration.

DUNSEY WHEAL PENNIX.—W. Woolcock: The position of this mine is such as will command for it the support of the investing public. As its resources are developed it will become the rival of its present rich neighbours, the richest of which is now worth upwards of 100,000l.; and as all the lodes in it have a rapid southerly dip, with a south-easterly direction, they will ultimately, and in a very great depth below the present level, enter the principal Dunsley Wharf. Success is sure for driving. In the 80, east of Union shaft, on the main lode, I mentioned in my last that we came in contact with a south lode, this lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore in it, letting out a quantity of water, and opening as it is going east; in the course of driving 6 or 9 ft., the north and south lodes will form a junction, where we expect a very large lode. On the whole, our outlook is much improved. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as usual, and, all things considered, the mine is looking exceedingly well.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams, March 31: The 43 east west is much as last reported, not having taken down any part of the lode for some time. The winze sinking under the 43, on the above end, has good ore in the solid stones of lead, also a little of it not looking quite so well, but presenting a large piece of the south ground down with them. There is no change in the 22 cross-cut north, nor in the 12 west, of any importance. In clearing the adit west, we have still crumbled ground, and without a north wall. We expect we are still passing over the old men's workings.

EAST SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, April 3: We have now eight men eastward and laying open the back of the Great Sortridge lode in this set. We have cleared up an old shaft, or trial shaft, 60 fms. from the western boundary, and sunk on the lode about 8 ft., the main part of which is 7 ft. wide, composed of splendid gossan, capel, quartz, muddle, and priant, altogether a very fine lode indeed. By sinking the trial shaft, we shall ascertain the best position for an engine-shaft, for future and permanent operations. We have also laid open two other places on the back of the lode further east, but not sufficient to decide as to its size and underlay. As far as opened on, it shows a beautiful gossan, capel, quartz, &c.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Metheerell, April 3: I expect the 100 fathom level men will complete the trip-lift in the 55 to-morrow, and resume driving the 100 fm. level east. We have cross-cut through the lode to the south wall in the 55, and commenced driving east. We have blasted two or three holes in the ore part of the lode in the 66 end, which has produced good work, and drawn it to surface; it is of the same character as the stones I sent you in the box last week; the lode is looking well in the present end. The men are desuing the lode in the 55, west of cross-cut; they will be able to take down the ore part of the lode by the new report. The men against the winze at Tunnel level are getting on with all possible speed; the hope of ore shall not be long before being in communication. We shall complete the railroad in the 55 from Hitchens's shaft to the present end east by to-morrow. We have also trip-lift cut for the railroad wagon at all levels yet driving. We have taken out most of the ground where the grinder must be connected to our machine, and making good dressing-floors with the same stuff, at the same expense.

ESGAR MYN.—March 29: The agents, Capt. Vial and Paul, report that the lode in the 55 east has undergone great change in driving, being at this date worth only 5 cwt. per fm., but a satisfactory change is shortly expected. The 40 west shows more favourable appearances, the ground having become wet, with a very congenial stratum. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.

FEE DONALD.—J. Muffet: The lode in level B end, driving west on the Smiddy lode, is very promising; the last 8 or 9 feet in driving we have met with hollow places in the lode, which are producing some good solid stones of lead, also a little of it not looking quite so well, but presenting a large piece of the south ground down with them. There is no change in the 22 cross-cut north, nor in the 12 west, of any importance. In clearing the adit west, we have still crumbled ground, and without a north wall. We expect we are still passing over the old men's workings.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, April 2: The 60 fm. level is extended south on the west lode 6 fms.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, leads throughout, worth 8 cwt. of lead per fm.; the ground is very easy for driving, and great progress is being made in opening a valuable piece of ground. The 60 north, on the west lode, is driven 3 fms.; the ground has been rather hard during the past week, but is now much easier for driving, and the lode again improving in value; the end is worth from 6 to 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The 60 end north, on No. 1 branch, has been driven 3 fms. from the cross-cut; there has been no change in the lode, which is still a good course of ore, worth from 50 to 60 cwt. per fm. The 60 south, on the east lode, is producing but a small quantity of lead at present, but the ground is becoming more congenial for lead, and as this end is so subject to changes, I have no doubt we shall shortly find it to be equally as productive as hitherto. The stopes in the back of the 60 are continuing good as they go up, and are worth at present about 10 cwt. of lead per fm. There is no material alteration in the cross-east from the 60 end north. The ground throughout the mine is at present very easy for exploring, consequently we have great difficulty in keeping the stuff level. The 40 east has been driven 3 fms. from the cross-cut; the lode is still a good course of ore, worth from 50 to 60 cwt. per fm. The 40 west, on the east lode, is producing but a small quantity of lead at present, but the ground is becoming more congenial for lead, and as this end is so subject to changes, I have no doubt we shall shortly find it to be equally as productive as hitherto. The stopes in the back of the 60 are continuing good as they go up, and are worth at present about 10 cwt. of lead per fm. There is no material alteration in the cross-east from the 60 end north. 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wider, and more promising than it has been for some time. The ground is more easy at the engine-shaft.

WEST POLBERRO.—T. Jøhlin, April 2: Mason's engine-shaft, with the necessary preparations made for driving in the 10 fm. level, will be finished in a few days; there is no change of importance to notice in the lode since my last; the adit end, driving west on this lode, is without alteration. We have not yet reached the end of the

south cross-cut. We have again resumed cross-cutting in the adit level, south of Callow lode, and expect in 8 ft. more driving to come on the lode. In the cross-cut at shallow level, we are passing through small branches underlying towards the lode, therefore we expect we are very near to it. On the Callow lode in the 8, driving west from No. 2 winze, we have an improvement for copper; the slope in back of the 8 is looking better for copper; the slopes in back of adit are not so well for copper as when I wrote last. On the new lode there is no alteration to notice. The engines and connections work very well.

WEST SORTTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. E. Roy, April 2: The lode in the 20 fm. level driving east, is still about 5 ft. wide, just the same character as last reported on. We have not discovered anything as yet in the cross-cut driving south. The north lode in the 10, driving east, is looking very promising, being about 4 ft. wide, principally mundic; in fact, it seems to be everything but a course of ore. I have also put two

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, March 29: The sinking the engine-shaft progresses favourably.—Wheal Fortune Lode: At Winstow shaft, under the 33, the lode is 4 ft wide, with good stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the same level the lode

is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. Other parts of the mine are much the same.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, March 29: Old Lode: We have driven th 50 fm. level cross-cut south 8 fms. 4 ft. towards the great south lode, and have 5 fms. more to drive to cut the lode; this level is driving by six men, at 10¢. per fm. Th

lode in the 20 fm. level east is 6 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin; we have 2 fms. more to drive to cut the great cross-course; this end is driving by six men, at 6l. per fm.—Munday's Lode: The lode in the adit level west is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; driving by two men, at 5l. per fm.—Watson's Lode: We have driven 9 fms. north in the 20 fm. level, towards Watson's lode, and have 4 fms. more to drive to cut the lode in this level: this end is driving by six men, at 9l. per fm. The lode

in the adit level were 5 feet wide, composed of spar, mundie, and stones of copper ore; driven by four men, at 9¢ per fm.—Watson's Lode: The 30 fm. level from surface is driving 28 fms. north of machine shaft, and I expect to cut the lode shortly; this end is driving by six men, at 4¢ 10¢s. per fm.—North Lode: The 20 fathom level cross-cut driving south, towards the north lode, is driven 9 fms. 1 ft., and we have about 5 fms. more to drive to cut the lode; this end is driving by six men, at 9¢ per fathom. We have cut a cross-course in the 10 fm. level west, which has thrown the lode 10 fms. west, and commenced driving north by six men, at 8¢ per fathom.

I expect to cut the lode west of cross course in about ten days. The lode in Hoskins' stope, in the back of the 10 west, is 4 ft. wide, worth 14¢ per fm.; stoping by four men, at 4¢ per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level east is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; driving by four men, at 8¢ per fm. The lode in Bant's winze, sinking below the adit level west, is 5 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm.; sinking by three men, at 3¢ per fm.

87. per fm. The lode in the adit level west is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones or droppers; driving by six men, at 87. per fm. The cross-cut in the adit level east is driven north of old engine-shaft 9 fms., in a good channel of ground, which contains several branches of copper ore; this end is driving by six men, at 67. 10s. per fathom. We weighed at Calstock Quay, on the 28th inst., Feb. ore, 135 tons, and sampled Marcé ore, commuted 174 tons.

WHEAL CREBOR.—W. Doble, March 31: Your's, dated the 29th inst., is now to hand. In reply as to the quantity sampled last Friday, it is computed 66 tons. The produce I shall not have before the latter end of this or early part of next week, when I will write to you; it will be bigger than the last parcel. As to the number of persons employed, you had that at the general meeting; there has been no alteration.

to that since; Messrs. Webb and Thompson have full particulars on all matters of that kind. As to the quantity of our future samplings, that to some extent will depend on what pitches are worked; we have but three at work besides Nute's; this lode is as good as ever, or, if anything, better. The lode in the 66, or bottom end, is improving; of course we have not driven much on it since Wednesday; I believe we shall have a fine lode in that driving. I promised Messrs. Webb and Thompson n

more pitches or new places should be put on than is now working, before I have order to that effect. I have had men here this morning looking to take pitches, but I shall wait further orders. I intend to have a person here to-morrow to dial and fill up all the plans according to order. Nute's lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. of good price ore. In about a month or six weeks I hope to see the south lodes in the 34, but I have no prospect of any other things as lacking rock encouraging.

east and west or the shaft. In conclusion, drifts are now being removed from many points; waiting further orders. The shaftmen are now up with some fine stone of ore broken by a hole now blasted in the bottom. The lode is improving every hole and there is but one opinion as to the results. In a few fathoms more driving we may reasonably expect a good course of ore.

— W. Doble, April 2: The lode in the 66, or bottom end, is improving every foot.

in driving to prove it; there will not be any lode taken down until the latter end of this week, or the early part of next. The lode in Nute's stope is much the same as last reported. The other parts of the mine are much as usual. No alteration as to number of persons employed. The engine, pitwork, and all other machinery are in good working order.

WHELAN EDWARD—T. Carpenter, E. East, Abington. The shaft is down 9 fms. below the 54 fm. level; we intend sinking 6 ft. deeper and then commence driving east and west on the course of the lode. We are obliged to suspend sinking Martin's winze below the 54 before such time as we let down the water by driving the 64 east, which we hope will be done very shortly. The lode in the 54 east is 5 ft. wide, worth 30¢ per fm.—driving by six men, at 6¢ per fm.

The lode in Palmer slope, in the back of the 51 east, is 5 ft. wide, worth 10 per fm.—stopping by four men, at 27. per fm. The lode in Courtis's slope, in back of the 3 east, is 4 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm.—stopping by four men, at 27. 15s. per fm. The lode in the 41 east is 5 ft. wide, worth 137. per fm.—driving by two men, at 87. per fathom. We have resumed sinking Thoma's winze below the 41 east by nine men, at 87. per fathom, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundle, and good

WHEAT EMMA.—Jehu Hitchens, March 29: The engine-shaft is now down 7 fms., 4 ft. 6 in. towards another lift, which we purpose to make 12 fms. The loc-

is 5 feet wide, with leader of ore 6 inches, and the flooken apparently taking off to the south—a good sign. At 15 fms. west, we have sunk a winze 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in. in good course of ore and a large lode, but the water interfering with breaking, it was thought proper to discontinue it till drained from below. The adit west is present not so good as last reported; lode 3 feet wide, with occasional stones of ore, and likely to improve. In advance of this end, some 30 fms., there is a shaft bent

WHEAL EXMOUTH.—J. Hampton, N. Faul, April 2: The sampmen are busy employed timbering the shaft, &c. The 40 north is rather hard at present, and ve-

wet; the 40 south worth 1 ton per fm. The 30, north of Dunkin's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the 30 south is worth 3 cwt. per fm.; the 30, north of Mark's winze, worth 4 cwt. per fm. The stones in the back of the 30 are producing 1 ton per fm. After writing our report last week, the winze in the bottom of the 20 improved, and is worth full 3 tons per fm.; this lot is not cut in any level below; we have suspended the winze for a short time only, on account of the water. The stones in the back of the

20 vary in quality, from 14 ton to 5 cwt. per fm. We have cleared a part of the 10, and having now to throw down the stuff, instead of pulling it to add by manual labour many places which have been idle will be resumed again. We informed you in our last that we were driving west in the adit in a piece of virgin ground. To-day we can state that the cross-cut has advanced many feet into the lode, but not yet through; its el-

WHEEL GRENVILLE.—The 85 cross-cut has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft. 3 in., which has been in the granite, and without any change worthy of notice. The 70 cross-cut has been extended north 2 fms. 4 ft. 11 in., and after passing the branches which have been described, the end entered an elvan, which it is not yet through. The

has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., the lode being all the size of the end, or from 37 in. to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz and iron. At Newton's, the sumpers are now engaged fixing the plunger-lift, which they will complete in the early part of next week, when they will again resume the sinking of the engine-shaft with speed. The 30, west of ditto, has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., the lode being about

WHEEL HARRIETT.—J. Lyle, April 2: The prospects of the mine are better. The bottom of the engine-shaft the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with beautiful fluor-spar and iron-stones above; and last week we found the water increasing, which has drained the

old wine in the bottom of the 50. This shows that the lode is getting more regular. In the 50 the lode will still produce 1 ton of ore per fm., and is of a promising nature. In the 74 the lode is small. In the deep adit, the lode in the back of the end is 3 wide, and in the bottom 2½ ft. wide, with stones of ore, tin, and black jack—a promising looking lode. In the adit, driving west from the eastern boundary, the

WHEEL LANGFORD.—J. Nance, W. Knott, March 31: Since last report the engine-shaft has been sunk 6½ feet; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is about 4 feet wide, and consists of quartz and copper ore, bespangled throughout with yellow copper ore. In the last 2 fms. sunk in the shaft, both the stratum and the lode are thicker than above this point. As has been seen to make

much more congenial for copper than above this point. We hope soon to make an important discovery, as we are getting near the junction of the south lode, which underlaying towards the lode sinking on in the shaft. The other parts of the mine continue much the same in quality as when last reported. We had notice several days ago that a vessel was on the way to take off the parcel of lead ore, but it has not yet arrived; as soon as the ore is weighed off, we will send you the invoice. We had

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, April 3: Pollard shaft is sunk 13 fms. under the 120 fm. level; the lode in the 120 south is 3 ft. wide and worth 12¢, per fm.; in the same level north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 16¢, per fm. In the 110 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 15¢, per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 14¢, per fm. In the 100 south it is 3½ ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 90 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 80 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 70 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 60 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 50 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 40 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 30 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 20 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 10 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm. In the 0 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10¢, per fm.

WHEAL NAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, March 29: The shaft is down 8 fms. 4 ft. below the level of the engine-shaft. The shaft is 3 ft. wide, worth 12¢. per fm.; in the 100 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9¢. per fm. In the 90 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9¢. per fm. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 54. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

bottom of the 30, and the hard bar of ground reported last week is (instead of going out) become so hard and troublesome, that if it only continues for a few feet it will require full another month to get down the 10 fms., when, before we had made any progress with the level in so hard a rock, the season might be gone before we had progressed anything: under these circumstances, it has been thought advisable, and

hope with God's approval, to drive a 30-ton level 30-ton load of soil, especially the ground at this point is favourable to begin upon. The 35 is partly cut; this was in the week to nine men, at 71. 10s. per fm., for the whole job. The end was offered to-day, to drive east from the plat at 37. per fm., but refused, the men being afraid, consequence of the changeable nature of the ground, to take so long a job at once. The 30 east has been driven but 1 ft. 3 in.; you are aware that some of the men were

now that the 38 has been begun, I purpose waiting to see the result of the driving there before going to any cost in endeavouring to get through the hard bar of iron rock in the 30 end. In the rise in back of the 30, as it is rather important that we should get up through it, we have been endeavouring to get around the iron rock, and have I believe, succeeded, the men having cut in around it, and risen 1 fm. 0 ft. 6 in.

is 1 killas ground, this rise is set to be put through at 50s. per fm., by two men.

WHEEL MORGAN.—J. Thomas, April 3: The lode in the deep adit level is improving every foot we drive, yielding good lead ore. Other parts of the mine are as last reported. We commenced dressing on Monday last, and shall soon have a good parcel of lead for market.

WHEEL TEHDY.—D. Lankshire, March 29: At present we think it advisable to sink the perpendicular shaft below the 50, for which we are making preparation. The lode in the different levels driving throughout the mine has much the same appearance as stated for the last fortnight.

WHEEL TREBY. (BUCKFASTLUND).—Jehu Hitchins, March 29: The adit presents nothing new; lode large, and strong capels, sparse, and occasional spots of ore. — J. Hitchins, April 3: An important discovery herein is this day announced.

WHEEL TREBUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, April 2: On Field's lode, Juleff's engine-shaft is sunk below the 15 ft. level 12 fms. 3 ft.; we intend to sink about 3 feet more before we begin to drive; lode average 2 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of spar, flint, and black ore. In the east end of the shaft, from the bottom of the shaft, for 5 ft. above there is a branch of copper ore, varying from 4 to 6 in. wide, of good quality; the lode is very promising. In the 15, east of Juleff's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of gossan and prisms; in the last 10 fms. driving we have driven through a good gossan lode, under which we expect to find a good lode at a deeper level.

WHEEL TRELANWY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkins, April 1: Smith's shaft is sunk a few feet under the 120. In the 120 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 112 per fm.; in the same level south the lode is disordered, in consequence of its proximity to the large slide which we have intersected in the levels above. In the 108 north the lode is at present small and unproductive, occasioned by small slides, which also have been intersected in the levels above; in the same sinking in the bottom of this level north the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 147 per fm. In the 98, north of Chippendale's, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 34 per fm. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 6 ft. under the 98, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, worth 64 per fm.—South Mine: Trevelyan's shaft is sunk 3 ft. under the 130. We are driving in kilaas, both north and south, by the side of the lode in the 130. In the 120 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 147 per fm. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEEL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, jun., W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, April 3: The stopmen have completed cutting the pit, and are now engaged in fixing pent-house and other necessary work preparatory to sinking under the 44. The cross-cut is extended west towards the lode 1 fm. 3 ft. The lode in the 33 south is 2 feet wide, producing 1/2 ton of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 3 feet wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 23 north it is 2 feet wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 13 north it is 1 foot wide, producing stones of lead. The slopes are looking exceedingly well.

WOOD MINE.—S. Cock, April 2: The lode in the middle shaft is improving in size and character; it is 18 in. wide, 6 in. of which is saving work. I have engaged with two men to clear and secure the levels, and open the ground, which we shall commence at once.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, April 5, 1856.

COPPER.	E. d.	BRASS (sheets).	Wire.	12 1/2 d.
Sheathing and bolts .p. lb.	0 1 2 1/2	100	100	11 1/2 d.
Bottoms .p. lb.	0 1 2 1/2	100	100	11 1/2 d.
Old (Exchange) .p. lb.	0 1 0 1/2	100	100	11 1/2 d.
Best selected .p. lb.	129 0 0	100	100	11 1/2 d.
Tough cake .p. lb.	126 0 0	100	100	11 1/2 d.
Tin .p. lb.	126 0 0	100	100	11 1/2 d.
South American .p. lb.	110 0 0	100	100	11 1/2 d.
IRON.	per Ton.	IRON.	per Ton.	
Bars, Welsh, in London .p. lb.	9 10 0	English blocks.	130 0 0	
Ditto, to arrive .p. lb.	9 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	131 0 0	
Nail rods .p. lb.	9 5 0	Ditto, Bedstead	133 0 0	
Stafford, in London .p. lb.	9 10 0	Banca	133 0 0	
Bars ditto .p. lb.	9 7 6	Straits	132 0 0	
Hoops ditto .p. lb.	10 10 0	TIN-PLATES.		
Fig. No. 1, in Wales .p. lb.	4 10 0	IC Charcoal, let qu. p. 8x.	1 16 6	1 17 0
Refined metal, ditto .p. lb.	5 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	2 2 6	2 3 0
Rare, common, ditto .p. lb.	8 2 6	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 14 6	1 15 0
Ditto, railway, ditto .p. lb.	8 2 6	IX Ditto 3d quality	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London .p. lb.	13 0 0	IX Coke	1 10 6	1 11 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde .p. lb.	3 8 0	IX Ditto	1 16 6	1 17 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees .p. lb.	3 11 0	Canada, plates .p. lb.	15 0 0	15 0 0
Ditto, forges .p. lb.	3 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Staffordshire Pig .p. lb.	4 15 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing .p. lb.	11 1/2 d.	
Welsh Forge Pig .p. lb.	3 15 0	Watered steel Pat. Met. .p. lb.	2 2 0	
LEAD.		Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened	9 0 0	9 2 0
English Pig .p. lb.	26 0 0	Surface Balls .p. lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto sheet .p. lb.	27 0 0	Stirling's Patent	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto red lead .p. lb.	26 10 0	Toughened Pig	4 0 0	4 0 0
Ditto white .p. lb.	27 10 0	Ditto Wales	4 0 0	4 0 0
Ditto patent shot .p. lb.	27 10 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	4 0 0	4 0 0
Spanish, in bond .p. lb.	25 15 0	In London	4 0 0	4 0 0
American .p. lb.	25 15 0			
FOREIGN STEEL.		MANGANESE.	(21 cwt.)	
Swedish, in kegs .p. lb.	19 0 0	Ground .p. lb.	6 0 0	6 18 0
Ditto, in fagots .p. lb.	21 0 0	Glacien Lump .p. lb.	4 10 0	4 10 0
English, Spring .p. lb.	18 0 0	Nassau ditto .p. lb.	4 0 0	4 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
† Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The percentage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Glacien, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—Peace, so essential to the welfare of the commercial community, has this week been the gratifying intelligence that has greeted our ears, attended with the usual demonstrations of national rejoicing; and now that the clash of arms has subsided, it is to be hoped that the evil Spirit of War will be for ever banished from our land. The effect that has been produced in our market by this proclamation has been singularly devoid of speculative feeling, but an inflexible degree of firmness has been exhibited by holders of all metals. This great event, looked forward to with considerable anxiety by many, having passed over without unsettling the position of any one article in our market, may be taken as evidence as to the future course likely to prevail.

COPPER.—This metal remains firm, at current rates; a good business is doing in rolling and manufactured kinds: stocks are still kept low in Thames-street. Yellow metal is also in good demand.

IRON.—The market for English iron is remarkably steady; several contracts have been passed at 9s. for forward delivery in London, and at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 7s. 6d. at the works. Some makers are holding for 9s. 3s. for shipment in London; but, at present, such a price has not been reported as paid; the still low price, comparatively, of second quality Staffordshire has interfered too much with the Welsh makers to allow of sellers realising 9s. 5s. Staffordshire bars are in better demand, but not so active as might be desired. Hoops and sheets are well enquired for, and command present rates with ease. Scotch pigs have slightly improved, the market at the commencement of the week having advanced to 69s.; but since have declined, sellers quoting 6d. to 1s. less: business has been done to a trifling extent to-day at 69s., mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD. is held firmly; sellers indisposed to operate at less than prices quoted. Spanish is in fair request at 25s. 10s. to 25s. 15s. Sellers for arrival, 26s. per ton.

SPELTER.—Scarcely any business doing, but holders are firm at 23s. 10s.

TIN.—On Change to-day, it was announced that a rise of 3s. per ton had taken place on English refined, and 1s. per ton on blocks and bars. Banca has also risen, and is now quoted at 135s. Straits, participating in the general improvement, now stand at 132s. The cause of this advancement is owing to the smallness of stock in Holland. The number of slabs of Banca being about 10,000 less, compared with the stock of the corresponding period of last year, which is supposed will barely carry consumers over till the next sale.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are firm, and it is not improbable that higher prices will be demanded.

GLASGOW, APRIL 2.—Our market opened very strong this week, in consequence of the receipt of the peace news, and better accounts of the iron trade in the south, the price advancing on Monday to 69s. 6d., at which business was transacted. Since then, however, a slight decline has taken place, caused by holders realising, and we close to-day rather flat, at 68s. 3d., sellers; buyers at this figure, less a small commission. No. 1, Gartaherrie, 73s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 69s. 6d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 67s. Shipments of the week ending March 29:—Foreign, 8279 tons; coastwise, 5691 tons = 13,970 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were:—Foreign, 5082 tons; coastwise, 7035 tons = 12,117 tons.

In Scotland, there are at present 119 furnaces in blast, producing fully 16,000 tons weekly; and though the exports and local consumption have scarcely averaged 14,500 tons per week since the beginning of the year, the stocks in stores in makers' hands have increased only 21,500 tons, and are now 119,500 tons. The slight increase is attributable to the scarcity of tonnage, which has retarded the execution of heavy orders for America and continental Europe. The local foundries, though generally slacker than 12 months ago, are experiencing more enquiry for heavy castings and railway chairs. In some districts, the colliers and miners have submitted to a reduction of 1s. per day in their wages; still, a partial strike is apprehended in Lanarkshire. With cheapening money, returning peace, and the extension of the railway system at home and abroad, the prospects of the iron trade continue very encouraging.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 3.—The metal market during the past week has continued firm, with an upward tendency, a fair amount of orders having been received by the last mail from America. Welsh bars and rails are

much firmer, and higher prices demanded. The advices generally from India lead us to expect an improved business, money having become easier. In Pig-iron, a considerable business has been done during the week, at prices ranging from 66s. 6d. to 69s. 6d., large orders having been received from the United States. The shipments for the week amount to 13,970 tons, against 12,117 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 1853 tons. English Tin keeps firm. Tin-plates very firm, large orders having been received for several foreign markets, and the price for good brands has advanced 6d. to 1s. per box, and expected to go higher. No alteration in Lead and Copper. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8s. 10s. to 8s. 12s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 35s. 6d. to 36s. per box; coke, IC, 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26s. per ton; pig, 25s. 5s.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126s. per ton; best selected ditto, 129s. per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19s. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20s. 10s. to 21s. per ton.

MINES.—We do not doubt that when the cost of the late war has been paid (and reports are rife that rather a large sum will be required), a vast amount of money will be brought into the speculative markets, and a fresh impetus will be given to mining property. At present, however, peace has not brought any perceptible increase in the amount of business transactions. On Jan. 19 last, we entered at some length into the probable effects of peace upon our home mines, and came to the conclusion, which we see no cause for qualifying, that as they had prospered during the war, and as the prices of shares had risen, whilst railway and other stocks had fallen, so they would continue to prosper; for even supposing the price of copper should not be maintained at its present standard, the effects of a slight decline would be almost counterbalanced by the reduction which must take place in the prices of machinery and labour, and more particularly in timber, iron, coals, grease, hemp, gunpowder, &c., all of which comprise an item of very considerable magnitude in the monthly expenditure of an extensive mine. What is more to be dreaded than a fall in copper, is the number of new schemes which may be launched on the market, for the mere purpose of selling shares.

In some of the heavier dividend stocks a good business has been doing this week. Buller advanced to 67s, owing to the discovery of a new lode in driving the cross-cut north in the 50. At Basset meeting, a dividend of 12s. 10s. per share was declared; the new discovery here is looking well, and shares have been done at 410, ex div. South Frances is also looking better, and shares sought after at 335 to 340; Devon Consols, 400, buyers; South Caradon, 295 to 300; West Caradon, 140 to 142; Mary Ann shares have advanced to 26, 27, and in good request; Trevelyan's remain quiet; North Basset and West Basset not so firm as they have been, notwithstanding both are looking as well as ever; South Carn Brea, 9s. 10s. At Trefusis, there is a promising lode, with a leader of ore 6 in. wide in the bottom of the shaft, 4 1/2 fms. from surface; shares have been done at 13s. At Gernick, the lode in the bottom of the 42 is worth 3 tons per fm., and ore of a better quality. At Trevelyan, the lode in the 15 fm. level is yielding very rich copper, and a small sampling will soon take place; if indications can be relied upon, the next level will open out a good mine. South Cuddra, 12s. 10s.; East Tamar, 12s. 10s.; South Tamar, 6s. 6d.; Bedford United, 10s. At North Unity, no change has taken place this week. At Par Consols, the 70 end is worth 150s. per fm. for tin, and a new tin lode, of good quality, has been discovered. At Cupid, there is a splendid lode in the 40 end, worth 1 1/2 ton of rich ore per fm., and improving. East Pool, 22s. to 25s. and in demand; the dividends are likely to increase considerably before long. South Tolgus, 130 to 135; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 9s. 10s. North Robert, 35s.; the 52 west is worth 2 tons per fm.; the 42, 3 tons; the slopes in the back of this level full 3 tons, and the 30 west 2 tons per fm.; the trial shaft is down 44 fms., and the lode 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; 101 tons of good quality ores have been sampled in one month. At Crebor, the late discovery in the 44, below the adit, has improved, worth 3 to 4 tons per fm.; the lode in the 66 east has also improved. At West Par, one of Par Consols lodes has been cut 14 ft. from surface, where it is large and promising, and in 7 or 8 fms. driving it is expected to be cut in the 45 cross-cut; the lode in the 45 west is larger than for some time past. Grenville, 14s. to 15s.; West Grenville, 14s. to 15s.; Wheal Harriett, 14s. to 15s.

We have heard much dissatisfaction expressed at the close way in which some mines, entirely under Cornish management, are carried on; and amongst the complainants many refer to Botallack, the purser of which, in sending the shareholders the two-monthly statement of accounts, omits to inform them how the mine is looking, or to send them the captain's report of underground operations, as is usual in almost every other mine. We trust, therefore, this will attract the notice of Mr. Carne, and other resident shareholders, who may see the propriety of directing their agents in future to comply with the general custom. It is scarcely sufficient for the purser to say that such has never been done, because, however such an excuse might serve when the shares were held chiefly by residents near the mine, and those who could personally attend the bi-monthly meetings, to judge of the state of the mine for themselves, the case becomes widely different now there are so many out-adventurers. Shareholders are becoming fully aware that the current rate of profit paid by a mine is not the most reliable criterion of its value, but that much more depends upon the amount of ores in reserve, and the state of the different levels, from month to month, from the knowledge of which alone they are enabled to calculate whether the returns are fairly discovered, or are made up from the reserves, and consequently monthly reducing them. This latter fact, when only known to a few shareholders, gives them an unfair advantage over those kept in ignorance. It must not be inferred that in this latter remark we allude to any particular mine; we speak generally, and feel convinced that, as mining becomes more extended than it is, more openness on the part of managers must be displayed, if they would wish their mines to partake of public confidence. Under the Joint-Stock Act, the directors of the Devon Great Consols have to furnish every shareholder annually with the value of the machinery, plant, and every property on the mine, as well as of the reserves of ores underground; and it is owing to this that the shares fluctuate so little, and maintain so much of public confidence. Why, then, should not something of the same kind be periodically furnished to the shareholders in cost-book mines?

The produce of copper ore sales by public ticketing, for the four quarters ending March, 1856, amount to—Cornwall and Devon, 203,277 tons, realising 1,293,972s. 1s.; Swansea—Foreign and Irish, 49,364 tons, realising 746,748s. 16s. 6d.; total, 252,641 tons, 2,040,720s. 17s. 6d., a sum considerably beyond that of many preceding years, which is to be accounted for by the unprecedented demand for the metal, and the unusually buoyant market price, which has been very stationary for nearly four years. By these means the large amount of dividends in foreign and English mines have been derived, and a vast quantity of ore raised from the bowels of the earth that would, at a lower rate of standard, have remained below, on account of not paying for the cost of breaking and raising it for the market. We doubt the probability of the Swansea sales continuing to be so large for some time to come, especially if reports be true, that in Cuba the mines are suffering from an excessive burthen of water, and those at the Cape showing a falling off in the quantity of ore. The usual Statistical Returns will appear in next week's Journal.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.—Boiling Well, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; East Tamar, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; East Rose, 48s. 50, 52 1/2; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 110; Great South Tolgus, 4s.; North Basset, 39 1/2, 39 3/4; Par Consols, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19; South Frances, 33s. 327, 332 1/2; South Carn Brea, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; Tamar Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Treveltha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Vale of Towy, 3 1/2; West Grenville, 12s. 6d.; Wheal Mary Ann, 22 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 15s. **MONDAY, APRIL 1.**—East Rose, 48, 49, 50, 52 1/2; North Basset, 39; South Frances, 33s. to 340; Tamar Consols, 2 1/2 to 3; Trefusis, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Vale of Towy, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; West Basset, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; West Grenville, 12s. 6d.; Wheal Trefusis, 13, 12 1/2, 12 3/4; Wheal Edward, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. **TUESDAY, APRIL 2.**—Ivybridge, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; North Basset, 38 to 39 1/2; South Caradon, 295 to 300; South Carn Brea, 9 1/2; Trefusis, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Treveltha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Wheal Basset, 400 to 405; Wheal Buller, 560. **WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.**—East Rose, 50, 52 1/2, 47, 49, 52 1/2, 55; East Wrey, 2s. 9d.; Fort Bowen, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; North Basset, 37 1/2 to 38; South Caradon, 300; South Frances, 33s.; South Carn Brea, 10; Trefusis, 4 1/2, 4 3/4, 4 1/2; Treveltha, 3 1/2; West Caradon, 137 1/2 to 140; West Grenville, 11s. to 7s. 6d.; Wheal Buller, 575; Wheal Mary Ann, 26; Wheal Nelson, 35s.; Wheal Wrey, 10 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 30s. to 32s.; Wheal Unity, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Wheal Edward, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. **THURSDAY, APRIL 4.**—Collacombe, 60; East Buller, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Fort Bowen, 4s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 1/2 to 1; North Basset, 38, 39, 37 1/2, 38; Par Consols, 19 to 19 1/2; South Caradon, 300; South Cuddra, 13s. to 14s.; South Frances, 327 1/2 to 333 1/2; Trefusis, 4s. 10d., 4 1/2, 4 3/4; West Basset, 3 1/2; West Caradon, 140, 145, 138, 140; Wheal Basset, 410; Wheal Mary Ann, 23; Wheal Wrey, 10 1/2.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.—Alfred Consols, 14; Caradon Consols, 3 1/2; Cupid, 10 1/2; East Buller, 5 1/2 to 6; East Rose, 48, 49, 50, 52 1/2; Fort Bowen, 4s. 6d.; Great Badden, 1/2 to 1; Lady Bertha, 1/2 to 1; North Basset, 37 1/2, 38, 35 1/2, 39; Par Consols, 19 1/2; Pennance, 6 1/2; Serridge and Bedford, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 9 1/2, 9 3/4, 9 1/2, 9 3/4; South Tamar, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; Treveltha, 3 1/2; West Basset, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Wheal Buller, 575; Wheal Crebor, 19s. 21s. 23s. 6d.; Wheal Margaret, 37 1/2; Wheal Mary Ann, 27 1/2 to 28; Wheal Wrey, 10 1/2, 11.

The Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of transactions:—

MONDAY, APRIL 1.—Wheal Buller, 560 to 570; Swanpool, 5 1/2 to 6; South Cuddra, 32s. to 33s.; Serridge Consols, 2 1/2, 3; South Carn Brea, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Pedn-an-dra, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Collacombe, 8s. 6d.; Serridge and Bedford, 4s. to 4s. 5s.; Hawkmoor, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Wheal Zion, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; Rosewarne United, 100 to 105; Treveltha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Wheal Gussus, 8s. to 10s. **TUESDAY, APRIL 2.**—Wheal Buller, 570 to 580; Ding Dong, 3s.; Swanpool, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Hawkmoor, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Pedn-an-dra, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Wheal Wrey, 10, 10 1/2, 11; Alfred Consols, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; South Cuddra, 13s. 13 1/2, 13 3/4; Pendennis Consols, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; Serridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; West Collacombe, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. **THURSDAY, APRIL 4.**—Boiling Well, 12 to 13; Cubert United, 5s. to 6s.; Wheal Langford, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Serridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Gawton United, 1 1/2; Catherine Jane Consols, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; Wheal Margaret, 1s. 14 1/2, 15 1/2; West Caradon, 137 to 140; Wheal Edward, 4 1/2; Wrey United, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; South Carn Brea, 9 1/2 to 10; Hawkmoor, 13s. to 14s.; Serridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pedn-an-dra, 1 1/2; Wheal Zion, 17s. 18s.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

MONDAY, APRIL 1.—North Basset, 39 1/2 to 39 3/4; Wheal Edward, 4 1/2 to 5; Serridge Consols, 2 1/2; Pedn-an-dra, 1 1/2; Lady Bertha, 1/2 to 1; South Caradon, 290 to 292 1/2, ex div.; South Tamar, 6 1/2; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 9 1/2; East Wheal Rose, 30s. 40 1/2, 40 3/4, 40 1/2. **TUESDAY, APRIL 2.**—Wheal Buller, 560 to 570; South Caradon, 295; Trefusis, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Pendennis, 13; Liberty, 3s.; Fort Bowen, 4s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 4s. **WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.**—Wheal Buller, 575; South Frances, 33 1/2; Trefusis, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; North Crofty, 10 1/2; Wheal Wrey, 10 1/2; Fort Bowen, 4s. to 4s. 6d. **FRIDAY, APRIL 5.**—South Tamar, 6 1/2; Lady Bertha, 1/2 to 1s. 6d.; Fort Bowen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Liberty, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Serridge, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Wheal Edward, 4 1/2; Great Wheal Badden, 16s.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 29.—In London, 140 casks spelter from Antwerp, 578 pigs lead from Spain, 692 slabs tin from Holland. **MONDAY, APRIL 1.**—No arrivals. **TUESDAY, APRIL 2.**—In London, 111 slabs tin from Rotterdam, 40 casks spelter from Antwerp, 5000 bags copper ore from Africa, 1265 slabs tin from Holland, 1098 pigs lead Spain. **WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.**—In London, 900 bags lead from Spain, 63 barrels copper ore from Spain. **THURSDAY, APRIL 4.**—In London, 111 slabs tin from Holland, 40 casks zinc from Belgium, 85 tons copper ore from Hobart Town. At Liverpool, 378 bags copper ore Australia. **FRIDAY, APRIL 5.**—In London, 10 tons lead from Belgium, 791 casks and 815 plates spelter from Hamburg.

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 4703 tons of ore were sold, realising 26,140s. 2s. The particulars of the sale were—Average produce, 6; average standard, 137 1/2; average price, 5s. 10s.; quantity of fine copper, 283 tons 12 cwt. The next sale (4686 tons) will take place at Redruth on Thursday next.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, will comprise 1389 tons, 891 of which are from Irish mines: from Knockmahon, 678 tons; Berehaven, 161; Ballymurtagh, 110; and Holyford, 42. From Chili, 288 tons; Namagauland, 147; Welsh ore, 35; Bampfydd, 17; Revesado, Algodro, and Casualidad, 1 ton each.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Almuneza, 6 tons cobalt ore, and 120 tons copper ore; from Madeira, 122 tons copper ore; from Hamburg, 201 1/2 tons spelter; from Caldera, 240 tons regulus, 228 tons silver ore (value 11,400s.), 35 tons copper ore, and 10 tons old copper; from St. Sebastian, 75 tons copper ore; from Bilbao, 170 tons copper ore; from Riva de Cella, 125 tons copper ore; from Coquimbo, 129 tons of copper bars, and 251 tons of copper regulus.

By advices, we learn of the sailing of three vessels from Melbourne for London—the *Angloes* on the 20th, and the *Thames* and *Statesman* on the 25th Jan. The amount of gold shipped by these three ships is probably considerable. The following quantities of gold must also be near at hand:—

Name.	Sailed.	Ounces.	
Blackwall	Melbourne	Dec. 13	87,281
Brilliant	Geelong	Dec. 23	15,426
Derwent	Geelong	Dec. 13	7,965
Total			110,672

The value of this 110,672 ozs. is not less than 442,000s.

The official report of the exports of metals for the week ending Thursday last, comprise—22 tons of iron to Calcutta, and 100 tons to Madras; 18 tons of spelter to Madras; 15 tons of tin slabs to New York; 266 cases of blacklead, and 2 tons of nickel ore to Hambro. The declared value of the metals exported in the month of February is 1,128,700s., against 574,366s. in the same period of 1855, showing an increase of 554,334s. in the present year.

From Bombay (March 4), we learn that for English bar-iron, sheet, and hoop, there is some enquiry; railroad, both round and square, is also in demand, and has advanced. Swedish bar iron and steel, although in fair enquiry, remain at former quotations. Lead and spelter have declined, and there is no change in tin-plate. Copper braziers, bottom and sheathing, have declined, but bolts have advanced. There is a fair enquiry for red and white lead.—At Calcutta, copper had somewhat improved; iron declined a shade; spelter indicated improvement, with a rising tendency.

In Saltpetre,—there has been no reaction during the week, and though previous rates were firmly maintained, buyers have shown no disposition to purchase, except for immediate wants. The speculative demand which took possession of the market, when it became evident that peace would be concluded, has abated, yet holders have not been disposed to sell unless at extreme quotations. This may be probably owing to the uncertainty which at present exists as to the date when the restrictions to the free export of this article will

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.							
Particulars of COPPER ORE, COPPER REGULARS, BAR COPPER, and SILVER ORE, imported at Liverpool during the month of March, 1886.							
Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copp. ore.	Copp. reg.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.	
Mar. 5	James Baines	Melbourne	Tons. 153				
" 6	Serge	Loango	85				
" 8	Avery	Valparaiso.	468		245 bars.		
" 10	Don Diego	Chileral	310				
" 13	Eleanor Dixon	West Coast	441				
" 20	Paraguay	Calders					
" 24	Lightning	Melbourne			1141 bars.	2554 bags.	
" 25	Lord Althorpe	Arica	310		49 bars.		
" 27	Enterprise	Arica	190				
" 27	Rosalia	Buenos Ayres			115 bars.		
" 28	Guatemala Packet	La Union					
" 28	Bridgewater	New York	95			23 tons.	
" 31	Margaret and Jane	Marseilles	190				
LEAD ORES.							
Sold on the 3d April.							
	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.		Purchasers.		
Wheal Exmouth		100	£14 5 0		Sims, Williams, & Co.		
ditto		60	10 3 6		Newton, Keates, & Co.		
ditto		20	5 3 6		T. Somers.		
Sold on the 4th April.							
		100	£17 18 0		Panther Company.		
Sold on the 1st Mine.							
Wybridge		25	£16 15 0		Sims, Williams, & Co.		
ditto		8	9 10 6		W. J. Cookson & Co.		
BLACK TIN.							
Sold during the month of March.							
	Mines.	Tons c. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.		
Great Hwas United		6 17 1	£73 2 6	£502 2 2	—		
ditto		0 16 2 12	36 0 0	29 17 10	—		
ditto		0 7 2 21	38 0 0	14 12 1	—		
Sold on the 27th March.							
Wheal Vor		1 15 3 16	£89 0 0	£ 123 16 7	Mellencar.		
ditto		0 12 0 21	52 0 0	31 14 2	ditto		
Sold on the 29th March.							
Austell Consols.		6 4 2 0	£72 10 0	£451 6 3	Enthoven.		
ditto		0 0 0 0	66 10 0	27 3 3	ditto		
Peloberry		0 7 0 8	66 10 0	23 10 2	Williams.		
ditto		0 5 2 25	57 10 0	16 9 0	ditto		
Sold on the 31st March.							
Wheal Guskus		4 18 1 11	£72 10 0	£357 14 10	—		
ditto		0 9 3 25	62 0 0	30 18 4	—		
Wheal United		14 3 2 22	76 10 0	1085 2 9	Mellencar.		
ditto		3 41 1 24	51 0 0	284 4 8	ditto		
ditto		1 0 1 24	20 0 0	20 9 3	ditto		
Sold on the 2d April.							
Endron Consols.		7 18 2 9	£76 0 0	£602 12 1	Bisbee.		
ditto		2 0 3 11	76 10 0	45 4 10	ditto		
ditto		1 12 2 6	50 0 0	81 7 8	ditto		
ditto		5 10 0 0	72 0 0	396 0 0	Enthoven.		
ditto		0 10 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	ditto		
COPPER ORES.							
Sampled March 10, and sold at Bawden's Hotel, Pool, April 3.							
	Mines.	Tons.	Price.		Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Exmouth		91	£14 4 6		Wheal Seton	27	£217 6
ditto		91	2 2 0		Condurrow	66	7 3 6
ditto		73	3 5 6		ditto	63	4 13 0
ditto		66	3 12 0		ditto	62	5 9 0

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MR. EDITOR.—All intelligent and careful readers of your Journal, especially those who have embarked in mining enterprise, must be fully sensible of the obligations under which we are laid to those practical writers, the "Bal Captains," who favour us from time to time with their views and opinions on a great variety of questions, more or less affecting our personal interest, and one best thanks are due also to another class of writers, who principally confine their attention to the question of mine management, correcting abuses, and suggesting important improvements (Mr. W. V. Venables is a fair specimen to name, as an illustration). Gentlemen in either department perform good service when they thus diffuse information, and as it is only by such practical teaching that correct knowledge can be acquired, all praise is due to our teachers. These gentlemen, probably, are not aware of the vast amount of good they are performing, the clouds of ignorance and mystification dissipated through their agency, and the death-blows they are so ably dealing out to fraud and deception in all their hydra-headed variety. Mr. Editor, I speak feelingly when I say (and I am sure hundreds will respond to the truthfulness of this remark) that just in proportion to the attention paid to, or neglect of, the sound practical observations recorded in your pages, so has been the success or failure of the major part of my mining speculations; and I would, in all sincerity, arising from a thorough conviction, founded by experience of its utility, advise every one who enters upon mining to be a diligent student of the *Mining Journal*.—O. P. Q., April 3.

RELINQUISHING SHARES IN MINES.—"Venas."—The usual mode adopted by a party relinquishing his shares is to call in a competent man, who, with the consent of the existing shareholders, values the machinery and other property on the mine; and our correspondent will be entitled, by the Rules of the Statutes Court, to receive his proportion within 12 months after the valuation is sent in.

GREAT COWARCH MINE.—SIR: I was unable to attend the meeting held on Wednesday, but have since been informed that Capt. Northey requires 200l. to prove whether the mine is worth working for lead, by driving on the course of the lode in the 30 fm. level. How he can account for wanting this amount, I am at a loss to discover. Capt. Northey attended the last meeting, and then stated that 70l. would be amply sufficient to do the work. Upon a subsequent occasion he said he would undertake to do it for 50l. to drive, on another 20. Is this ignorance, or something worse? At any rate, such conduct is calculated to destroy all confidence from the adventurers. I have no doubt that a report of the proceedings will appear in your valuable Journal, and I shall await with some impatience an explanation from Capt. Northey.—A SHAREHOLDER, City, April 3.

CARBERY WEST MINING COMPANY.—SIR: About two years since, I was unfortunate enough to purchase some Carbery West shares. I still retain them, but cannot learn either what has become of the scheme, or where I can find the officials. Can any of your readers assist me?—INQUIRER, London, April 3.

SIR.—Any of your readers would greatly oblige by forwarding a prospectus of the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company to "A. B.," Post Office, Leeds.

"E. J. C." (Broad-street).—Although private parties should not be allowed to inspect accounts in the case of a public company, it may be necessary occasionally that a supervision should be exercised by those whose bounden duty it is to protect shareholders. No company based upon honesty fears scrutiny, and we are aware that in this particular instance there was nothing to be apprehended from the casual inspection of a book. We hope that, in addition to the other impediments placed on mining adventures, we shall not have red tape and routine introduced.

TREWON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Among the list of proprietors produced by the committee, 725 shareholders were in favour of discontinuing the working, and selling the plant; 22 shareholders wished new capital to be obtained, and 108 shareholders only for working as at present. It appears that out of 1875l. 11s. which had been called, but 1078l. 10s. had been received, thus leaving an arrear of call of 797l. 4s. For a considerable period this mine is said to have been in difficulties. The practice of giving the address of defaulting shareholders to merchants has been severely commented upon, and though we by no means infer that it should be generally practised, yet in some instances it is the only remedy that can be adopted. Judgment must, however, be exercised. The resolutions passed at the meeting are legal, if the shareholders were convened pursuant to the regulations of the company. The circular, which will not here further be adverted to, we regret to see, deals in personalities. This would have been much better avoided; no cause is benefited by an indulgence in scurrility, and a temperate discussion, or a calm exposition of facts, will always more advance any statements than ebullitions of angry feeling. We have already advocated that every shareholder should be present, or by proxy, at the bi-monthly meetings; were such the case, there would not be so many complaints, and many of the present causes of dissatisfaction could not exist, were a careful and vigilant supervision exercised.

MINING IN MERIONETH.—SIR: The statements in your Journal of last week, respecting Dolffwynog, and some other mines in this district, are incorrect; and, as a subscriber to your valuable Journal, I feel it my duty to inform you and the public generally that the statements made from time to time by your Dolgelly correspondent are occasionally at variance with fact.—N. BAY, Dolgelly, April 2.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—No meetings were ever held. Sufficient capital was not subscribed; in consequence of this, Professor Ansted retired from the direction. The shareholders were never registered. The directors advertised they had a location at Mount Athos, and, like all the other projects, were about to send home gold. The offices have long been closed, and it would be difficult to find any one who would take a prominent part in any proceedings connected with this association; probably, by so doing, they would identify themselves with the liabilities incurred during its short career.

GRAY WHEAL BUST UNITED.—We are informed that Mr. R. C. Manuel has resigned his appointment as secretary to this company.

"F. R." (Greenford).—The company have forfeited their lease: the mine was formerly called the Agatha, and gave good returns; the lode was not continuous, but bumpy, and there was every prospect that profits would be made from the sale of ore under the late management. The promoters acknowledged the loss of upwards of 3000l. the company. From all accounts, it would be sufficient to develop the mine, if it were paid; but no one could have any confidence in the undertaking, if there were any person connected with the concern who could be supposed to be under the influence of those who, by their culpable conduct, to use the mildest term, have damaged a good property, and in the vicinity, by petty debts, injured not only their own character, but that of all who have been, unfortunately, connected with them.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Falder, one of the directors, left England in October last; advice is expected from him in the course of the ensuing month. The machinery was at the mines, and the greatest difficulties had been overcome. It now only remains to be seen whether the auriferous tract of ground leased by Capt. Bell will give such returns as anticipated.

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: It is the misfortune of some men to be troubled to a degree with the *cacotheca loquendi*, which renders them, to men of business, an intolerable bore, especially in progressive or engaging companies. A gentleman, possessing this unenviable gift, recently made a long speech, and prolonged the general business of this company, to the discomfiture of the shareholders. By way of giving effect to it, he offered to throw up his shares to any one who would pay the call of 10s. due on them. Mr. Anderson accepted the offer, and forthwith wrote a cheque for the amount, and the company is thus rid of one of its small talkers, who, by the way, seemed to regret the step he took. It struck me, Sir, that as there are a number of gentlemen connected with mining companies generally who indulge in speech-making, to the disadvantage of the company, by occupying time which could be more profitably spent, it would be a great relief to the shareholders and directors if they could be got rid of in a similar manner. I cannot help thinking that, in such cases, it would be an immense saving of time and money to buy out those whose first object is "to speak."—Q. E. D.

"T. C. S." (Gloucester-place).—Detraction of character, especially when unfounded, though detrimental to those it is used against, never fails but to react upon the calumniator. Such strong opinions should not be indulged in, unless there are facts and figures to substantiate them. On application to the office, we have no doubt every information could be obtained from the secretary as to past returns and future prospects.

BRITISH MUTUAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: At the time of the attempted formation of this company, in 1851, I became a purchaser of shares, and upon its becoming shortly afterwards incorporated with the Quartz Rock Company (in which I also purchased shares), I was then given to understand by Mr. Harding, a director in both companies, that the shares of the British Mutual would be exchanged for shares in the new company, or the money returned. Can any of your readers give me any information respecting the settlement of these claims? I have made many applications at the office of the Quartz Rock Company, but can get no satisfactory answer, except that the settlement was left in the hands of the late Lord Erskine and Mr. Harding: the latter, it seems, is no longer a director, and his address is not even known at the office. I have been a constant subscriber to your Journal for several years, but I have never given notice as to how or when these claims are likely to be settled.—W. F., Maybole, N. B., March 28.

YRE RIVER GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: As a shareholder in this company, may I ask how I can obtain any information respecting the proceedings of the directors? It is now nearly 12 months since this company was dissolved, yet up to the present period I am not aware that any return has been made. It is surely high time for the shareholders to make a move in the matter.—J. S. R., March 31.

PENANCE CONSOLS.—SIR: Capt. Burgan has favoured us with what he terms "reply" to my observations on the extraordinary course taken by himself and friends in respect to the total annihilation of the rights of those who paid for shares in full in this company. He says "that the new organisation of the mine did not originate with him, but was made a condition of the lessors' interpretation of the lease," and he was, therefore, only desirous of acting according to law, rather than risk so valuable a property. Now, Sir, Capt. Burgan knows perfectly well there was no clause in his original agreement which could bear this interpretation, and he admitted this at the meeting, but said the lessors had thought fit to introduce one into the lease, which even then had not been signed. But for the sake of conceding a point, I will admit the existence of a clause to this effect, and would ask Capt. Burgan why in his original prospectus, which appeared in the Journal in Sept. last, he stated that the sett was held on lease for 21 years, and that it was to be worked on the scrip system, thus limiting the responsibility of shareholders? Can he pretend that any interpretation which the lessors chose to place upon an imaginary clause would be valid in law? The idea is absurd. But what I exemplify is, that if a number of persons who hold free shares, for which no equivalent was given, should place those against the hard cash paid by unfortunate scrip-holders, upon the distinct understanding that the amount of their liability was confined to the value of their shares. It is no answer to say that they have now to pay calls, because this is quite optional on their part. If they choose to do so, they have a perfect right, but it is rather too bad to offer "Hobson's choice" to any who differ from them in opinion. Capt. Burgan knows that the real object of the lessors, which he did not deny at the meeting, was to annul their agreement with him, as they were not satisfied with his management.—B. G. S., City, April 2.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Traubner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and newsagents on the other side of the Atlantic.

TREBANE HILL MINERAL.—SIR: Can any of your readers inform me to what extent paraffine and oil are now manufactured from Trebane Hill coal or shale; the mode and cost of production; and to which it is applied; also the extent to which this coal is used for the manufacture of gas in Great Britain and other countries? If there is any publication which will give the desired information, and where it is to be obtained? In the file of your Journal for 1855, I notice a communication from Mr. McArthur, of Van Diemen's Land, thanking Mr. Currie, of Bathgate, for valuable information on the same subject. Perhaps the latter gentleman will kindly extend a similar favour to the undersigned.—J. W. CAMERON, Amphilog, April 1.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—SIR: I purchased, and had transferred to me, certain shares in an Irish mine, on which I have since paid calls. The mine professes to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, as practised in Cornwall. A call was made, which circumstances prevented my meeting; they then gave me time—one month. Then, also, I was unable to pay, but at the meeting following, when the shares were to be forfeited, I applied for permission to pay, which the meetings refused the prospects of the mine having improved. They professed to have forfeited them under a clause in the deed, which runs to the effect that the non-payment of a call shall be considered a resignation, or a forfeiture, as amongst the parties to the deed. Is this binding on the public? I accepted the shares on the conditions on which the previous holder held them, on the faith of its being conducted on the legitimate Cost-book Principle. Can they, or rather have they the power of forfeiting the said shares, without tendering me any balance that may be due, and ascertaining their value properly—that is, if the 100 shares were worth 60l.; deduct call, 30l. = 30l.? Have I not a right to demand the tender of that 30l., or insist on the privilege of keeping my shares, and paying my call?—A SUBSCRIBER, London, April 3.

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL PUBLICATIONS.—"C. E. J."—Professor Graham's *Elements of Chemistry, with its Application in the Arts*, is published by Mr. H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street. One volume only has appeared; the second is in preparation, and will shortly appear. The date of the first volume is 1850, price 21s. Prof. Miller's *Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical*, will be completed in three parts, two of which have already been published—the first at 10s. 6d., and the second at 10s., by Messrs. Parker and Son, West Strand.

COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—"A Shareholder" (Bristol).—The day for taking the ballot upon the resolution carried at the last meeting has not been advertised. It is Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the company's offices, Queen-street-place.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—We have received a communication from a shareholder, signed "A Lover of Truth." There can be no doubt the directors are highly blameable for not calling a meeting, and explaining the course they intend to adopt. It will be seen, by our advertising columns, that they are making arrangements for erecting furnaces; and our correspondent is greatly in error in attributing the misfortunes to the removal of the party alluded to, as the present position of the adventure has, according to the accounts from time to time submitted at the public meetings, solely arisen from the manner in which operations were conducted in the early stage of the company's proceedings.

TIN AND LEAD QUARTERLY RETURNS.—We are now engaged making up the accounts, and we beg to remind the purveyors, agents, and shareholders in mines of this nature, that it is their duty at once to supply us with the correct tabular matter; by withholding which until all we collect is published occasions the omissions that they afterwards so unreasonably complain of. The fault lies with them, not us, and we shall henceforth decline inserting their "too late" notices.

GREAT WHEAL BUST (UNLIMITED).—We have received a communication, signed "Mundie," in answer to "A Shareholder" (Chacewater), doubting, in the first place, whether he is really a shareholder, and then charging him with being a very uncomfortable gentleman, and that nothing does please him. Our correspondent, perhaps, is not aware that there have been several changes in the committee—prospects having been issued with the names of influential parties, who have afterwards withdrawn. The principal matter in dispute appears to be the amount of capital required to work the mine efficiently: some parties are of opinion that it is necessary to expend 250,000l., whilst others think 50,000l. sufficient. We are informed that competent judges consider it a valuable property; but it is necessary to drain the whole district? And the second question is the amount of interest retained as compensation by the promoters. If these questions were officially answered, it would be likely to stop all further correspondence on the subject.

* With the *Mining Journal* of March 15 was given a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, which contains a Map of the BULLER AND BASSET DISTRICT, showing the various Mines in the parishes of Wendron, Gwennap, Redruth, Illogan, and Camborne, with some General Remarks on the Progress of Cornish Mining Industry.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 5, 1856.

Peace hath spread her wings, and already is her genial influence felt throughout the states and empires of Europe. To industry she has brought renewed energies; to commerce emancipation from an oppressive thralldom; to the despairing, hope; and back to many a lonely hearth those whose existence seemed as though poised in the balance, and whom the best and holiest affections mourned. The blessings of peace are thus bountifully bestowed; and, enhancing their value, they are justly appreciated. In this country they are received, perhaps, in a more business-like manner than by any other in the civilised world; but beneath this stolid semblance lies a warmth and depth of feeling worthy of a Christian nation, and of a people to whose *lures* and *penates* all the principles which dignify and elevate human nature pay a native and sacred homage.

Happily, experience has indoctrinated the national mind in a practical prudence, which subdues enthusiasm, and holds it subject to the guidance of reason; thus leading it to the true estimate of reality. Hence we have not those impulsive fluctuations in our money and mercantile markets which characterise the exchanges and transactions of neighbouring countries. The price of stock has not leaped to a zenith to drop to a nadir. It has merely moved in a strict ratio to the impetus received; and, further, we have good reason to congratulate ourselves that the sphere of enterprise and speculation is undistinguished by those false lights which, on former occasions, led so many from the right way into the slough of ruin and misfortune. We have, therefore, profited by the severe lessons taught us—lessons, it must be owned, exorbitantly paid for; and, holding steadily on our course, we shall be enabled to take advantage of every trade wind that blows; and which, with prudence at the helm, can be made to "fill the sails of our prosperity."

This, then, is the position of our mercantile and trading interests at this moment—a state on which the country may very justly congratulate itself; and which, as it is the result of the experience it derived a few years back, it is not likely to depart from. But, while congratulation on such an event is doubly acceptable, because accompanied by the conviction that it is merited; the comparison we have to draw between the fevered state of speculation into which France and other countries have been thrown, and our business-like placidity; is a source of friendly sympathy, not unmingled with anxiety. The latter sentiment is like all that is human—rather selfish; for, knowing the force of example, we would guard the public against its influence, so far as the foreign market *fungi*, which have so suddenly appeared in the field of enterprise, are considered. On a former occasion, indeed in our last Journal, the words of warning have been spoken, yet it is now by no means out of place to direct, once more, attention to them.

To the man of ordinary observation, the evidence of an unhealthy action in the speculative market of our nearest continental neighbours will be at once apparent; and the active measures already adopted by the Government to arrest its progress, and induce a salutary change, are sufficient proof that causes are grave, and require a powerful and potent remedy. Whatever difference of opinion might arise as to the degree of danger which is to be apprehended, none will venture to deny things are looking somewhat serious; and all must subscribe to the fact, that at the least *agrotat* will indicate the mildest form of the market disquietude. It now follows that, as a matter involving the whole value of the old proverb, "Prevention is better than cure," we should consider what is best to be done in order to set aside any risk of sympathetic affection at this side of the water. As far as Mining enters into the subject matter, the best antidote for the evil, should it arise, will be a clear and prudent estimation of the value of British Mining Adventure; and we venture to say it will be salutary and potent of effect. No one who has taken the trouble to watch the progress of our mining interest for the last few months, and who is capable of conceiving a single idea of the value of good management, productive labour, and scientific appliance, can hesitate at the selection it would be advisable to make as a medium of investment.

Now that the peace of Europe is established, and the agitation of feverish excitement has placed the foreign markets on the sick list; the value of home industry is enhanced a thousand fold; and when the basis of the security at the acceptance of the capitalist is a general, steady, and prosperous financial and commercial state, combined with an enterprise in well-proved districts, and last not least, under an unexceptionable system of management, it would be a sorry compliment to the common sense of the community to doubt the course which will be followed in securing a remunerative outlay of capital. Of this the public may rest assured, that at this moment, taking the range of reproductive industry of all the continental nations; no element of it offers so fair a field, or a more valid security for every shilling outlaid by the way of investment, or in market

speculation, than British mine adventure. We need only refer to the weekly Share List, and to our columns of reports, to point out this incontrovertible truth. It will there be seen the old mines are steadily returning, and the new ones progressing to, and very many of them already entered on, the dividend list. This fact should not be lost sight of—that the new districts of Devon and Cornwall are proving daily the inexhaustible mineral resources of those counties; and the accounts received from the Principality, and from Ireland and Scotland, ratify the opinion so frequently recorded in the columns of the *MINING JOURNAL*, that the period was mining more remuneratively progressive, and more stable an investment, than during the last twelve months.

Now, taking into computation the persevering application of science to the development of "riches in depth," wherever adventure is pursued in the United Kingdom, it is not too much to hope or to assert that, when we look on mining as an enterprise for merely scrip dealing, or estimating as a sound, safe, and enduring basis for investment, it will not disappoint those who repose their trust on its prosperity.

Not to enumerate among the utilities of the day the series of letters penned by Mr. W. VERNABLES, and published in our Journal, would be an essentially culpable omission. Ingeniously analytical and clearly explanatory, they convey to the most ordinary intelligence a distinct knowledge of those principles and legal formula upon which it is proposed to found the Amended Law of Partnership; nor are they less distinguished by that right-mindedness which impresses precept and enhances the value of suggestion. To Mr. VENABLES the Mining Interest is especially indebted; for ourselves, we frankly own an obligation conferred; and estimating justly the motives that governed this very useful correspondence, throughout, we pronounce a practical application of its indicating course to be the return most appropriate, and most worthy of the acceptance of its author. On the general purport of those letters there now remains but little room for comment. Thus so frequently and so ably discussed, the details of the measure involved would be literally superfluous; therefore, assuming our readers to be pretty fairly versed in its character and tendency, their consideration is, for the present, directed to the benefits which will result in a speculative point of view from a prompt adaptation of those rules laid down, and by which it is proposed enterprise in this country should for the future be governed.

There exists, no doubt, very great diversity of opinion as to the efficacy of those reforms in our Law of Partnership, again about to be introduced by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Lowe. Nay, the very existence of any necessity for alteration and amendment in the statute which regulate our combinations for purposes of profit and gain is denied. People are gravely told that such things are exactly as they should be; that harassing and coercive restrictions are no more than concessions, wisely graduated, and evident obstructions to mercantile enterprise, facilities made facile in the course by which an industrious and aspiring people would arrive at increased national independence and prosperity. A certain class of our legislators—among whom we do not mean to denigrate there are some very wise, very experienced, and very erudite Solomon-tremble to unloose the bonds which prevent the exercise of prudence and common sense in the naturally simple process of striking a bargain, but men should go straightforward and remove the landmarks of their neighbours.

According to this doctrine, the *morale* of honesty is a mockery amongst merchants, miners, and money-makers; in fine, all manner of men who, not born to affluence, have to unite in persevering efforts to attain it. Such is the inference any one would be compelled to accept who, not acquainted with our way of doing matters in this country, would weigh the opinions delivered, and measure the hostility created against the new principles of partnership. Lords OVERSTONE and MONTEAGLE, in the Upper House, evinced, but could not effect, an opposition somewhat of this nature. Fortunately for the community, they grasped a weapon they could not wield; and the demonstrated antagonism is only distinguished by its rapidity and singularity. It is no argument to assert that such and such a measure is a dangerous innovation, one calculated to upset institutions, interfere with the rights of property, and deprive the moneyed interest of its just share of preponderance in the affairs of the world. Such data must be supported by reasoning, and as none capable of effecting a single according conviction appeared in support of the late assault upon Mr. Lowe's policy, to which allusion is made; we have only to estimate it merely for as much as it is worth; and, of a truth, its specific gravity is light indeed.

There can be no doubt that the large capitalists apprehend a competition constituted by the combining of small capitalists for the purpose of enterprise—a union to which the forthcoming amended legislation affords, very wisely, every facility; and hence the championship, almost degenerated to factious support, which was heralded before the holidays in their favour. Lord MONTEAGLE, if we remember rightly, drew a parallel between the Limited Liability Act and the French law of *commandite*, and adduced in evidence against the one the EMPEROR's sagacious disapprobation of the other. But let it not be forgotten that the Imperial Legislator, in thus foreshadowing a change in this law, is providentially ministering to the peculiar monetary position of the kingdom over the destinies of which he so ably presides. Nor can any one of ordinary observation fail to perceive, that to hold the spirit of speculation now rife in France within the control of the law; and subject it for a season to its careful guidance, is one of his first duties as a prudent political economist. There is, happily, no parallel between the present state of mercantile and industrious enterprise in England and that to which the Government of our Ally is directing its attention. There the community need, from financial and social causes, restrictions: here a great amount of inert capital, steady business habits, settled commercial principles, directed by an experience dearly purchased, and as proportionately prized; constitute a *status quo* which relaxation is applicable. It is so obviously just that the class legislation by which the mercantile body has been hitherto encumbered must be altered; the energies of a vast industrious community too long chafed beneath it; and let the opposers of a liberal exercise of its individual rights argue never so astutely; the great fact cannot be sophistry, that British enterprise has grown too symmetrically large to be held any longer lapped in swaddling clothes, crone-nursed as though it were in sickly infancy; or coerced like a witless and vicious urchin. It requires freedom of action, and it will have it, subject only to those limits which are defined by common sense, and held sacred by those principles that distinguish persons and dignify a people. When we said there exists great diversity of opinion respecting the partnership bills; we should have recorded that the diversity occurs amongst great and wise ones, who somehow or other imagine themselves the organs and exponents of popular feeling. But this is a very great mistake, common to some very great people. However, this peculiar mono-sapience on the occasion referred to went no further than the proof that orators are not oracles, and that true wisdom is much oftener outside the wig than within it. At the same time, it must be allowed declamation waxed loud and long; but (we attempt no invidious comparison) it is a striking coincidence, that at a recent convivial exhibition of mental invalids, "God save the Queen," on a French horn, was played at the highest pitch, and in the truest key, by the greatest idiot in the establishment.

Although advocating, from the first introduction of those measures, the liberal policy wherein they originated; still we never lost sight of the fact that, however apparently perfect was their framework, they might still require a stay here and a binding there: nor do we question the right every man in the community possesses of asserting his frank opinion of every element of social government, but it is justly and naturally expected that if a person positively and obdurately condemns, he will state the reasons why; at least, some reasons worthy of consideration. It would be too much to expect that any matter governed *jure humano* could be superior to improvement, and every consistent latitude should be given to the framers and opposers of a measure; but we do contend that the principle upon which the amended law now under notice is based, is unassailable by that crabbéd and fidgety policy hitherto exhibited by the opposition.

These remarks on the partnership measures have been naturally suggested by our reference to the letters of Mr. VENABLES. From his first letter to the concluding one, or seventh, which appeared in our last Number, his definition and application of the law under discussion makes every person who has invested in enterprise, mining or mercantile, his debtor. His illustration of the cost-book, and his suggestion as to its proper uses, under its present extended and augmented principle, form a very valuable and admirable compendium. It is a work of reference, carefully arranged and scrupulously authenticated, and on the merits of which we shall have to discuss, more particularly when it again becomes our duty to bring Mr. Lowe's pending bill before our mining readers. For the present, suffice it to say that Mr. VENABLES' letters have been made

practically useful, and thus is the laudable intent of their author in some measure fulfilled. The philanthropic spirit, *incoctum generoso pectus habet*, desires no worthier recompense.

The development of coal, iron, and other mineral and metalliferous products in this country may be considered, even at the commencement of the present century, to have exceeded the returns from other parts of the world; yet, notwithstanding this superiority, it is only within a recent period that the quantities stated to have been produced could be considered much more than an approximation. The vast increase in our returns of coal, and in the manufacture of iron, has, however, so added to the importance of these industries, that it became highly important that steps should be taken to ascertain, as near correctness as possible, the exact quantities of coal raised, and iron manufactured, annually. The public are much indebted to Mr. ROBERT HUNT, keeper of mining records in the Museum of Practical Geology, who, since his appointment to that office, some years since, has taken every possible measure, and adopted all the means in his power, to obtain correct returns of the quantity of coal, iron, and other metals, raised and produced in this country, and which may now be considered as a very close estimate to the truth.

In our columns of this day will also be found an interesting paper, "On the Past and Present Condition of British Mines and Miners," by Mr. H. READER LACK, of the Board of Trade, who proves himself a valuable contributor to Mr. HUNT. To this paper we would call especial attention, as showing the vast increase in the consumption of coal, iron, and other metals, in a comparatively short period, the vast importance of their still increasing development to the industrial population, and the powerful influence they must have on the trade and commerce of the world. From the data given by Mr. LACK, it will be seen that from 1841 to 1845 the increase of the population employed in the iron trade was equal to 139 per cent., and in the coal trade 94 per cent.; and that the average number of tons to each workman employed in 1854 was 293; while in France, in 1852, it was only 136. The quantity of pig-iron produced in 1854 exceeded, by no less than 428 per cent. that of the year 1825.

In comparing the returns with those by Mr. HUNT, for the year 1854, they approximate so closely, and the discrepancies are so trifling, confined to units, tens, and hundreds, that the figures themselves are almost evidence of their correctness; and this is the more remarkable from the fact that some of the Board of Trade returns (lead, for instance) cannot alone be depended on; and shows that both these gentlemen have been indefatigable in hunting up other information, to arrive at the truth.

When mining associations are in a state of prosperity, it is surprising to see with what facility those few who attend general meetings vote away any reserve they may have, or if that be not the case, the surplus cash in their bankers' hands; but when a reverse appears, accounts and expenditure are cavilled at which they themselves have sanctioned. There is no question but that in nearly every company, whether the local management be in London or the provinces, there are a great many items in the cost-sheet which might be judiciously retrenched. We are not advocates either for unpaid directors, secretaries, or local agents; all these should be liberally remunerated for their services, but at the same time no extravagant outlay should be incurred. A general cause of complaint in some companies lately appears to be the heavy items charged for directors' travelling expenses; and we find that gentlemen, residing some hundred miles from the scene of their duties, are receiving large amounts for journeying to and from the locale in which the board is situated. This may be all very pleasant to those who journey in a first-class carriage, and can combine duty with pleasure, but it falls heavy on shareholders in a failing property, and absorbs in a remunerative one a large proportion of the profits. We do not think it at all times unnecessary that a director should make a tour of inspection to ascertain if the local agents were fulfilling their obligations to the shareholders; in this case, as they are working for the common benefit of the property, they have a right to receive an adequate recompense for their services, but we opine it is an incubus to any property, when gentlemen are summoned monthly, or even quarterly, from the several points of the United Kingdom to discuss what may probably be a very trivial question, and which could have as easily been decided through the medium of a letter as by a journey, per first-class, there and back some 400 miles.

There are, no doubt, country as well as London interests to be protected, but in every direction occasionally prompt action is required, and much time in too many cases is lost before the outlying members of the board can be communicated with. We have repeatedly seen how difficult it has been in London to find a committee, owing to a pressure of business or other causes, able to fix a definite day for meeting: how much more so would this be the case when they are far distant. One gentleman may be on a committee at one time, at the Chamber of Commerce, in his own locality; the other, in a distant part of the country, is a country magistrate, and must be on the bench the day he is required in London. We could cite, in addition to the expense, several other evils, but these, we believe, are sufficient. What we would affirm is, that wherever the seat of management is, there the directors should reside; if the company can afford it, they should be well requited for their services, but it is a false and dangerous principle to allow travelling expenses. We do not say such has been the case, but human nature is weak, and men could be found who would, under the excuse of their duty, convert their journey into a pleasure jaunt.

In the two last Numbers of the MINING JOURNAL, our Dublin correspondent has dilated at some length on a newly-invented process, recently patented by Mr. R. L. JOHNSON, for the production of gas for the purposes of artificial illumination from peat, and by which process one-third, or, at least, one-fourth, of the original weight remains in the retort in the form of peat charcoal, worth 4s. per ton, while the turf itself does not cost more than 5s. 6d. per ton, thus enabling the manufacturer to produce a pure and highly-illuminating agent, free from sulphur and other impurities, at a cost very far below any of the gas at present in use as supplied by the companies. The production of a useful gas from peat is, indeed, a desideratum, and evinces much scientific ingenuity on the part of the inventor, who, we understand, is an observant and enterprising young man, more particularly as the attempt has before been often made, but only to be productive of failure.

The readers of the Journal are aware that for many years past we have, week after week, and month after month, called attention to the mineral wealth of Ireland, as well as to the wide field of commercial riches contained in its immense and wide-spread stores of peat, never omitting to record improvements in its manufacture when made, and new discoveries when known. While we give all credit to Mr. JOHNSON for his valuable process for rendering peat gas available for illuminative purposes with great economy, we must not overlook other labourers in the same field, who have turned their attention to the utilisation of the bog lands of Ireland; as, from our correspondent's general remarks, it might be supposed that Mr. JOHNSON had alone turned his attention to the production of peat charcoal, and its use as a deodoriser and a manure. For half a century past it has been a pet subject with the scientific men of Ireland: Messrs. CHARLES WYLLIAMS, MALLEY, JASPER ROGERS, REECE, GWYNNE, and others, have severally largely experimented on the best means of manufacturing peat, generally with a view to produce a perfectly desiccated material, in its natural state, or the production of a pure charcoal, in every respect equal, if not in some instances superior, to that from wood, either for deodorisation, manure, or for a fuel for the manufacture of charcoal steel iron. For the latter purpose, we believe the processes patented by Messrs. GWYNNE and Co. have produced the best results; and, but for the difficulties ever found to attach to the introduction of new plans, and the pertinacity with which old associations are adhered to, it is probable that long before this it would have got into very general use, and have been found a real blessing to the country.

The patents of Messrs. GWYNNE comprise several distinct processes, the manufacture of the natural turf, by first air drying, then completely desiccating, and grinding to powder by proper machinery, and finally being pressed into bricks, rendering it of a specific gravity equal to the best coals, and superior to that of many qualities brought into the market. Peat prepared in this manner will stand the blast of the furnace equal to any coal, is entirely free from sulphur or other impurities, so injurious in the manufacture of iron, and calculated to produce from some of our clay ironstones and magnetic ores a metal quite equal to that obtained from Sweden and Russia; while it is of equal value for smelting copper and other metallic ores. The conversion of this prepared material into charcoal is also effected by a peculiar process, and another patent of Messrs. GWYNNE, comprises a new process of smelting, consisting in grinding the prepared turf, the ore to be smelted, with the necessary fluxes and reagents to powder, mixing them in proper proportions, and by the aid of

water and acids, converting all to a paste, which is made into balls, dried, and piled in that state in the furnace, the spaces between the balls causing a rapid draught, keeping up the necessarily rate of combustion, and producing on the hearth an almost pure and refined metal.

On taking a retrospective view of what has so far been done for Ireland, in the endeavour to develop her industrial resources, what is now doing, and what may still further be expected, it is highly gratifying to find that all is on the side of progress; and as we may now reasonably hope that a destructive and expensive war is about being succeeded by a general European peace, we may expect the commerce of this country will be greatly extended beneath its blessings, and that while every interest will feel the benefits of its fertilising influence, capital will flow into Ireland, and its population fully share in the general prosperity.

These remarks, on the utilisation of peat, will equally apply to Great Britain, as there is scarcely a county in England, Scotland, or Wales, but possesses large tracts of bog land; and we would further call attention to a letter on the subject, in another column, from our respected correspondent, Mr. S. B. ROGERS, of Nant-y-Glo.

Our readers must have remarked that nearly every MINING JOURNAL published teems with complaints of shareholders of the various mines with which they are connected; these are of a various nature, and need not be particularised here. The remedy we have suggested is, that they should look after their own interests, either personally or by proxy, attend the meetings, and by so doing they would be enabled to judge whether the agent on the spot, or the committee of management in London, were doing their duty towards them.

It is not necessary to say that, in too many instances, this wholesome advice has been totally disregarded; and the experience of our reporters tells us, that while affairs are presumed to be going on prosperously, in every meeting there is a paucity of shareholders; but so soon as a disturbance is apprehended, they muster strong, and, in fact, to use a sporting phrase, they all wish "to be in at the death." If a large call is made, or a winding-up takes place, they then appeal to the columns of the MINING JOURNAL, either to insert their grievances, and in very many instances call upon us to redress them.

A case in point came under notice this week. The Lydford Consols meeting was to have been held on Monday, to receive a report from one of the committee (Mr. J. THOMPSON, a director of the Commercial Bank of London), who previously had expressed great distrust in the prospects of the mine. This gentleman took with him an impartial agent to survey the property; and we can only here say his account was highly favourable, but as it is not yet publicly reported, we can make no further allusions to it. Mr. THOMPSON, the secretary, not only sent out the ordinary circulars to the shareholders convening the meeting, but likewise special letters, informing them that Mr. THOMPSON's report would be read, and that gentleman would be present to afford any information which might be required by the adventurers. A reporter was sent from this office; and although the accounts were to have been passed, and other important matters considered, the number of shareholders that attended was—one! Our reporter believes, from a cursory glance at the list of proprietors, that there are probably about sixty. It may be said that the shareholders have confidence in their committee and secretary, and, consequently, there was no necessity for them to attend; or each might excuse himself under the too hacknied plea, that "there will be plenty there; I can do no good." It is an old axiom, if you want any thing done "do it yourself," and the Lydford Consols proprietors appear to act upon entirely the reverse principles. They assume their presence is not necessary, and, in fact, seem to have almost a contemptuous disregard of their own interests. In this particular they are not singular; cases could be cited of several companies, but as this is the most recent, it has been thought opposite to our purpose.

In too many cases the absence of shareholders is highly detrimental to the prosperity of the company. Machinery may be required, money to pay the labourers, or there may be a question of the sale of the proceeds, and other affairs, which can only be determined at a general meeting. If the secretary acts without their permission he is sometimes blamed; and if he does not, then the proprietors say the necessary responsibility should have been undertaken by him. This naturally places all the executive in a false position, and shareholders, who never attend meetings, complain they cannot get information, because they have been too inert to look for it. We hope that the adjourned meeting of the Lydford Consols will be attended by an adequate number of shareholders,—we do not apply the remark to this company only, but to one and all.

Mining in Jamaica, notwithstanding the unfavourable reports of some parties considered to stand high in their profession, continues to progress most satisfactorily; and if practical men take into consideration the comparatively short time that has elapsed since operations were commenced in the colony, the result may be confidentially placed in comparison with some of the best copper mines in this country. We are in receipt of despatches to March 11, by which we find that the Clarendon Company, at Stamford Hill, are progressing with the different operations favourably. In the 22, north-east of shaft, the lode was about 5 ft. wide, composed of flookan, porphyry, iron, and pritan, with a quantity of green carbonate, and spots of yellow ore, easy for driving. The 35, north-east, is producing good stones of yellow ore, and it was intended shortly to commence driving another cross cut, to intersect the lode in a 56 ft. level.

The accounts from Wheel Jamaica, a company established in the island, are equally cheering, the reports from Charing Cross continuing highly encouraging; and, altogether, the prospects improve from day to day. Mr. G. B. NETHERSOLE, the mining agent, writing from the mine under date March 7, says—"I have much pleasure in stating that last night we cut into a branch of beautiful yellow ore, from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, in the end of the 50 ft. level, and which continues to open out as we proceed." The company have 50 tons of ore on the wharf, at Old Harbour, ready for shipment to England.

There can be no doubt that mining in Jamaica met with a severe check at the commencement, through the unfortunate failing of the Metcalf Company; but how many similar misfortunes have occurred in British mining, without at all affecting the intrinsic value of the property, and we sincerely hope such may prove the case in Jamaica.

We shall look forward with some interest to the result of the sale of the 50 tons alluded to, and can only add that our best wishes are for the success of mining in the colony, calculated as it is to materially assist the industrial community, and compensate those adventurers who risk their capital—it being proved that this species of investment has generally yielded a better rate of interest than any others of a speculative description.

The WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY held their annual meeting on Monday, and, although the Chairman, Mr. W. DIGBY SEYMOUR, was unassisted by his colleagues, who were absent through being called upon to serve Her MAJESTY, he must have felt considerable satisfaction at having the cordial support of the meeting, which included a large majority of the shareholders. As this appears to be one of the successful companies, it is much to be regretted that such an unfavourable report was presented; however, it arose from circumstances over which no human power could have control. It is well known, that during the past year Virginia experienced one of the severest winters within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, commencing first with storms of rain, succeeded by intense frost. The consequence has been a great destruction to the surface works, and a complete stoppage to all dressing operations, thus involving the company in debt, at the time they fully expected to be paying dividends. The Chairman observed, it was unpleasant to face the shareholders with such an unsatisfactory statement, but no one had a deeper stake in the property, or suffered more, than himself; and they must recollect that gold had been received, and ample proof given of what would have been received if the misfortunes alluded to had not taken place. Upon the question being submitted as to raising additional capital, there was not a single dissentient, each proprietor endeavouring to suggest the best means for carrying it out; and, after much discussion, it was agreed to raise 3600*l.* by debentures, issued *pro rata* to the present shareholders at the rate of 2s. per share; and, from the feeling exhibited, there would not appear to be much doubt of success, a committee of the principal shareholders being appointed to assist the Chairman, not only in raising the capital, but to carry on operations in future with increased vigour, in the hope of verifying the favourable reports that have from time to time been published respecting this property. It was stated that there would be no forfeiture of shares, even held by those who refused to contribute, but if they study the future welfare of the adventure in which they have embarked, one and all should contribute to the amount re-

quired, when there can be little doubt that the time is not far distant that it will be in our power to congratulate them upon a successful result.

The HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY held their ordinary annual meeting last week, and the proceedings will, no doubt, be read with much interest. After years of misfortune, endured with exemplary patience by the proprietors, this mine, by steady perseverance under the present management has exhibited during the past year a most extraordinary improvement. It is only necessary to refer to the report, to prove the able and miner-like manner in which operations have been recently conducted. At the last annual meeting it was stated that there was not a single ton of ore in reserve, and that 10,000*l.* would be required to properly open the mine. Since that period, notwithstanding the great improvements, scarcely 4000*l.* has been expended, and yet the reserves of ore actually in sight have been measured and estimated to be of the value of 10,000*l.* This is another proof that, where mining is conducted with ability and integrity there are few speculations that yield a better rate of interest to capitalists. We sincerely hope that ere long the Holmbush Mine will again appear in our Dividend List, and repay the adventurers for the great outlay upon it.

LEGAL ENQUIRIES.

[We are indebted to Mr. THOMAS TAPPING, of the Temple, author of the Prize Essay on the Cost-book System, and several other legal works, for the information appended to the following enquiries of our correspondents.]

SIR,—Will you oblige by stating, in your next Journal, the principle on which collieries ought to be rated to the poor? Is it—1st, on rental; 2d, on the quantity raised; 3d, on the value of the machinery erected; or 4th, on an estimate of profits? HANDEL COSSHAM.

Shortwood Lodge, near Bristol, April 1.

The general principle as to the place of rating a coal mine, is that it must be rated in the parish in which the coal exists, notwithstanding the coal be brought to grass by a shaft existing in an adjoining parish. If, therefore, coal be rated in the parish where the shaft is, the coal having been worked from another parish, such a rating is void. As to amount of rate, if the owner of coal mines be also the occupier of them, he is rateable at the sum for which the mine would let, subject to outgoing, and no more; so that no allowance will be made for money expended in rendering the mines productive. If the owner of the mines be not the occupier thereof—but they are occupied, for instance, by a tenant—such occupier though rateable for the annual value, is usually assessed at the amount of royalty or rent which he pays, without any allowance being made to him for rendering the mine productive. Steam-engines, machinery, railways, &c., when they are accessories to coal mines, are rateable to the relief of the poor. An estimate of profits cannot legally determine the amount of rate; for a lessee is clearly liable to be rated, though he works the mine at a loss. The annual value is the only true principle of rating: all others are fallacious.—T. T.

SIR,—In a report which I saw in a local paper of the late mining cause at the Stafford Assizes, it was stated that, by an Act of George III., the lord of the manor could not work coals nearer than 40 yards from any buildings. Can you inform me whether this Act was a general one, defining the rights of lords of manors generally, or an enclosure Act relating to that particular manor only? If you cannot answer this question, perhaps you would be kind enough to inform me what is the law as to working under buildings, where the surface and the minerals belong to different parties?—April 2. A FREEHOLDER.

As our correspondent does not send us the name of the trial at Stafford, we cannot answer his question with certainty. We have no doubt, however, that the Act referred to is a local Act of Parliament, relating to the particular manor therein mentioned, and therefore inapplicable to this kingdom at large, and so does not bind lords of manors generally. If our correspondent will send us the report of the trial, or the name of the case, his enquiries shall have a further and full answer. The law as to working under buildings, where the surface and the minerals belong to different parties, is simply this—That the owner of a house is not entitled to support for his house from adjoining or subjacent land, unless it can be shown by evidence that he has enjoyed such support for 20 years at least. So that if a new house, or one under 20 years old, be let down by mining in a fair and miner-like way, the owner of the house has no legal remedy against the owner of the minerals; but if the owner of the house has had proper support for his house for a number of years, at least 20, the law, by a fiction, presumes that the owner of the minerals has granted to the owner of the house the right to the necessary support for it. This fiction is founded on public utility, otherwise buildings in mining districts, even after the lapse of numberless years, would be subjected to be undermined and let down by the owner of the minerals. The time (20 years), though an arbitrary time, yet is that fixed by the law, in analogy to questions of title, &c. The above statement is the pith of various decisions upon the subject.—T. T.

SIR,—Is iron ore liable to be assessed to the poor?

Is fire-clay liable to the same assessment?

The "Inquirer" is under the impression that iron ore, being a metallic mineral, is exempt.

Iron ore is not liable to be assessed to the poor under the general law of the land, such ore not being mentioned in 43 Eliz., c. 2, s. 1, as rateable for the relief of the poor. The above exemption has been repeatedly confirmed by various cases decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, among which may be noticed *Atkins v. Davis*, 1 T. R. 726, cited in *R. v. Bilston* (Chapelwardens) 5 B. & C. 852 S. C. 8, D. and *R. 734*, which is an express decision that the ore of an ironstone mine is not liable to be rated for the relief of the poor. It may be, however, that the place where the iron ore is raised is subject to a local Act of Parliament, which expressly renders iron ore raised there rateable for the relief of the poor. This should be enquired into. If, however, there be no such local Act, then the iron ore is not rateable.—T. T.

A mine of fire-clay is, for the reasons mentioned above, exempt from assessment; but if a quarry of fire-clay be occupied by a tenant, he is liable to be rated to the poor in respect of such quarry. The Court of Queen's Bench has decided this point, so that the law may be considered to be settled. Fire-clay, *per se*, is not liable to be assessed, unless made so by a local Act of Parliament.—T. T.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

APRIL 3.—There have been enquiries this week for shares in the large dividend mines, and some purchases; but the dealings in progressive mines, as they are termed, are still very few. Now that peace has been concluded, it is hoped that the mining stagnation has seen its worst, that a reaction for the better will take place shortly, and that we shall have a year of national and mining prosperity.

Wheal Basset two-monthly account was held on Tuesday, when this prosperous mine paid another dividend of 12*l.* 10s. per share (6400*l.*) The balance, however, towards the next account has been reduced, as compared with the previous balance, to the amount of between 700*l.* and 800*l.* This includes the loss from the South Mine, which, although 100 fms. deep, is producing very little ore, there having been sold from it only about 70*l.* worth during the two months. In the other mine (Wheal Basset proper) the stopes and pitches are reported to be looking well throughout. The new lode, which has lately been discovered by a cross-cut in the 65, is looking remarkably well, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. in one end, and 4 tons in the other. The cross-cut will be continued beyond this lode, as the agents believe that they have others lodes before them. Shares have changed hands at about 400*l.*

Wheal Buller is stated to have improved, and there has been some enquiry for shares at 570*l.*, with an upward tendency. South Frances have sold at 310*l.* in Cornwall, but prices have advanced from 20*l.* to 30*l.*, in consequence of a reported improvement. Carvannal is looking encouraging in the bottom level, and shares have changed hands at between 9*l.* and 10*l.* Rosewarne United and Wheal Hender shares continue flat—Henders have sold at 4*l.* Wheal Margery, in the St. Ives district, has attracted attention, as a promising mine, and shares (512ths) have been sold at from 26*l.* to 28*l.*

Amongst the lead mines, East Wheal Rose shares have experienced a further decline to between 40*l.* and 50*l.*, and whilst such heavy calls are made every quarter, the public are not likely to look upon the mine with

so much favour as they have done. South Garra three-monthly account was held on Monday, when a call of 13s. per 256th share was made. This heavy call will pay off the debt incurred for engines, amounting to 2289s. The mine, however, is very expensive, both in labour costs and merchants' bills (the timbering being very costly in such soft ground), and the ore returns must be considerably increased before the adventure will take a really good position. Shares have dropped lately to 80s., but it is now said that the mine has improved. Swanpool shares, in consequence of an improvement in the mine, have advanced since Christmas from 2s. to between 5s. and 6s. per share. The Falmouth people have hopes that this will become a great mine, and considerably benefit the trade of the town and neighbourhood. There are 141 shares advertised to be sold shortly, under a decree of the Vice-Warden's Court, in pursuance of a petition by the pursuer against four adventurers, residing out of the Stannaries, whose calls are in arrears.

The tin mining companies are making good prices for black tin, but the expenses of making the ore marketable are such, that a tin mine must be very productive before it will pay costs. The ancient practice of tin streaming is still carried on by the tinners on some of the commons and waste lands of Cornwall. At the County Assizes, last week, John Bray and John Stuthridge, two tinners, were indicted for stealing 1 cwt. of tin from two other tinners, named William Bray and Joseph Stoneman, who were working in a stream-work at Treowool Moor, in the parish of Luxilian. The prosecutors, on Jan. 19, had a heap of between 3 and 4 cwt. of tin, mixed with gravel, called, in local tinning language, a "gard." On Sunday morning they found that about 1 cwt. of this had been stolen. Having suspicions, they went to a stream-work in an adjoining parish, about three-quarters of a mile distant, where the prisoners were working, and where they found some rough sifting of their "gard" put in the middle of the prisoners' heap, and covered over. The colour of their "gard" was red, of the prisoners' white. Samples from the two stream-works were produced in Court, and Jonathan Cook, a tinner of twenty-one years' experience, gave evidence as to the characters of the samples. Both the accused tinners were found guilty, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Crowder to five months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A very interesting lecture, "On the Physical Geography of the South Coast of England," has lately been delivered at the Truro Institution, by Mr. Whitley, who was the author of the prize essay of the Royal Agricultural Society, "On the Climate of the South-Western part of England." Mr. Whitley, in this lecture, pointed out the manner in which the sea had moulded the geographical outline of the land, it being the wasted form of a once far more extended country, as shown by the numerous islands and rocks which surround the coast. He considered that the whole country must have been submerged at least a thousand feet below its present level, at the drift period, and, on the re-elevation of the land, the whole coast line was loaded with beds of gravel and clay, forming plains, which became covered with lakes and forests, much like the present surface of a portion of northern Europe; that, after the elevatory force was expended, a collapse took place, by which the upraised land gradually subsided from 12 to 20 feet, when these forest plains were again submerged, and the bays re-excavated by the waves and tides. He pointed out the manner in which the Isle of Wight was separated from the main land; and that the same causes which made the Wight an island, were now producing the same effects on the Isle of Purbeck. The effects of the hard trap rocks and limestone on the outline and surface of the country were stated, and a general description given of the hills, watershed, and valleys of the district. And the lecturer concluded by showing the effects of these physical features on the climate, and on the agricultural and commercial pursuits of the inhabitants. The thanks of the meeting were given to the lecturer, on the motion of Mr. Tweedy, seconded by Mr. R. Rogers, two of the Council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

APRIL 4.—The experience of a single week has served to dissipate any lingering doubt of the propriety of the decision of the ironmasters at their preliminary meeting, held March 27, to maintain existing prices. That decision has had the effect of bringing out orders, and the final conclusion of peace has already produced distinct indications of the beneficial influence upon the trade of this district. It was thought by some that peace, by causing a cessation of orders for war purposes, would lead to a temporary depression of the trade, as it was supposed that the beneficial influence of peace would only be gradually experienced, while the falling off would be sudden. The fact is, however, that the termination of the siege of Sebastopol—the great devourer of iron, in shells, balls, and ordnance,—the accumulation of stores, and the probability of peace, have led to the gradual cessation of military orders, to which, indeed, the depression that has lately been felt has been partially owing. One of the evil effects of the war was the prohibition of the export of various kinds of iron, including plates, to the Continent, which has largely helped to cause a very great slackness in the demand for that article. Some houses in this district have been in the habit of supplying large quantities of plates to Prussia, Northern Germany, Holland, &c., which the Orders in Council have had the effect of sending to Rhenish Prussia, mainly aiding to cause that great increase in the iron production of those provinces, repeatedly referred to by your Paris correspondent. In anticipation of the removal of the prohibition, enquiries are now making in the district for plates for all those countries mentioned above, and among them St. Petersburg, the capital of our late foe, stands prominent. It is stated, in Messrs. Tom's annual report of the iron trade, recently issued, that 30,000 tons of railway iron for India had been negotiated during last week. The order will probably go into Wales, or the North of England, as South Staffordshire has ceased to be a rail-producing district, any order for that quality of iron being now quite an exceptional circumstance. This fact, and the further fact that pig-iron is not sent in its unmanufactured state to any extent from this district, accounts for the circumstance that no perceptible effect has been felt here from the relaxation of the French tariff, although a considerable increase in the imports of iron into France has resulted from it. No doubt this increase has chiefly consisted of pig-iron and rails, which would go from other parts of the kingdom. As, however, the French become accustomed to the use of our cheap coal-smelted iron, a greatly increased demand from that country will no doubt be experienced. Considerable orders for railway purposes, both home and foreign, are being given out, and as the companies have for some time limited their purchases to the greatest possible extent, an improved state of the money market, by enabling projected lines to be constructed, and greater commercial activity by increasing receipts, cannot fail to develop large necessities in this department of the trade. The amount of orders from America is certainly less than was anticipated, and it is difficult to account for the limited demand from that side of the Atlantic, considering the easy state of the money market there, and the profits their late harvest must have yielded. The respectable makers of pig-iron adhere firmly to last quarter's rates—namely, 4s. 10s. per ton—and there is less underselling than there was.

The important trade in wheels and axles at Wednesbury, which has for some time been greatly depressed, is decidedly bricker—another proof of the growing demand for railways. The hollow iron trade of West Bromwich and the neighbourhood is also more active, and generally the prospects of the trade of this district are encouraging. The Board of Trade Returns for the month show a very large increase in the export of metals for February last, as compared with the same month in 1855, in which, however, it must be remembered, the exports were exceedingly small.

A meeting of working men, in promotion of the movement for obtaining a public park in this town, was held on Tuesday evening, and the tone of the proceedings, and the character of the men who take the lead in the movement, appear fully to justify the favourable anticipations of its success expressed last week.

The half yearly meeting of the Dudley Gas Company was held a few days since. A dividend of 18s. per share was declared on the 30s. shares, free of income tax, and a dividend at the same rate—six per cent. per annum—on the new shares. After Midsummer the management of these works will pass into the hands of Messrs. Robinson, the lessees of the gas works at Leamington, Leicester, and other places. This arrangement promises advantages both to the shareholders and consumers.

An adjourned dividend meeting, under the bankruptcy of Mr. Joseph Spencer, of Bilston, took place on Friday last, but there was a further adjournment for a fortnight, in consequence of a disputed proof as to the amount claimed by the Bilston Bank.

MANGANESE.—550 tons have been sold during the week for France, at a slight reduction, but it is not anticipated that this depression will continue.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

APRIL 3.—The conclusion of a treaty of peace has been the occasion of much rejoicing in the iron and coal trades, as well as amongst all other branches of commerce. We have passed from war to peace, and the question has been freely discussed—whether the new state of things into which we have passed will bring about a prosperous trade. As far as Yorkshire and Derbyshire are concerned, there is a very sanguine feeling expressed of an active trade, although we may not feel the impetus immediately. The money market operates prejudicially; and as soon as we are relieved from a heavy war expenditure, the market will become easier, and we shall soon experience a decided benefit. The mills and forges continue to be well employed, and the makers of the best brands are well off for orders. There is not much enquiry for plates, but the demands for rails and bars has improved. Pig-iron is lower, and the trade is being influenced considerably in Yorkshire by the large importations from the Cleveland district.

The coal trade is very inactive, arising from the large augmentation in the production. The cessation of hostilities will, it is expected, release a number of vessels employed in transport service, and enable merchants to ship extensive cargoes to the different ports which have been closed. The wages of the colliers are being reduced, and others are only working short time. One of the extensive collieries of Mr. Barrow, of Staveley, Derbyshire, which gave employment to several hundred hands, is now stopped during the process of tubbing, but the greater portion of the men have been distributed in other parts of these extensive works.

The Brightside and the Peak United Lead Mines, Derbyshire, are realising the best anticipations of the adventurers. The Brightside has just paid a dividend of 1s. per share, and the Peak United 10s. There is already a large amount of ore on surface, and the miners in the Brightside are working a very rich vein.

A new company has just been formed, called the British Wagon Company (limited), for the purpose of supplying coal owners, ironmasters, and others with waggons for the carriage of their produce. The Midland Wagon Company, whose depot is at Rotherham, has been in existence some few years, and the success of the undertaking has been most satisfactory, large dividends having been declared at each half-yearly meeting, besides carrying over a considerable amount to the surplus fund. Next week the company will hold an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of authorising the creation and issue of 1000 shares, of the value of 15s. each, to be paid out of the surplus profits of the company, and the allotment of such shares to the holders of original shares; other measures are to be adopted for the extension of the operations of the company. The directors of the British Wagon Company are gentlemen resident in Rotherham and the neighbourhood; and from their practical knowledge of the objects of the company, and their strict business habits, we have no doubt the company will succeed. We observe that Mr. Beaton, of Rotherham, and Mr. Wright, of Salford, have been for some time engaged in the manufacture of railway ironwork. Mr. Beaton is well known in connection with the Midland Iron Company, Rotherham, whose railway tyres and axles have come into such extensive use. The company purpose to raise a capital of 100,000l. in 10,000 shares of 10l. each; and the directors state they have based their calculations upon such a rate as may, under any circumstances, be expected.

Mr. Morton, of Wakefield, the Government Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, has done great service to the country by the energetic manner in which he has enforced the observance of the regulations for collieries. The effect of the proceedings which he has taken before the magistrates has caused many to put the regulations in force without delay. Mr. Skipworth has also displayed much energy and talent in the matter.

An important railway case was heard in the Huddersfield County Court on Friday. The plaintiff was Elihu Stead, of Holmfirth, coal merchant, and the defendants the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. The sum sought to be recovered was 4l. 10s. for damage done to five waggons, in consequence of the railway company, for 14 days, neglecting or refusing to run them to a proper place for the discharge of their contents, and also because the company was giving a monopoly to others, to the prejudice of the plaintiff, by varying the tolls during the same time. The point at issue was respecting the accommodation at the company's siding at Holmfirth. It was shown on the evidence of a number of witnesses that others were content with the accommodation which was also open to the plaintiff. A nonsuit was entered.

THE BRITISH IRON TRADE—ANNUAL REPORT.

Our last statement bore date March 28, 1855—the first anniversary of the declaration of war, and a period of considerable uncertainty and depression. Another year has now elapsed, and we are glad to say the present observations on the position and prospects of the iron trade appear under circumstances of far happier augury, when a confident impression prevails that we are on the eve of the re-establishment of peace in Europe, which we hope may be attended with much prosperity to this important branch of industry.

In glancing at the course of business during the two years of active warfare from which we are emerging, the most prominent and noteworthy fact connected with the iron trade seems to be that prices have not given way to such an extent as many persons anticipated. The lowest point that rails have touched since the war broke out is 6s. 5s. per ton, and Scotch pigs 53s. 6d. per ton. The inherent vitality and soundness of the trade have thus been evinced in a high degree, under the severest circumstances of financial pressure; for, although the material of war has undoubtedly constituted a heavy item in the demand on our blast-furnaces and foundries, on the other hand, the consumption of manufactured iron has suffered, because many magnificent railway enterprises, in which immense capital was embarked, have been arrested or crushed by the all-absorbing interests and influences of the late struggle. America, our best customer, has also sympathised largely in the money crisis on this side, and her orders for English iron to build railways have consequently been issued only on an extremely limited scale. It must not be forgotten, too, that the ports of Northern Europe have been closed for two years against shipments of this article. At home, the pressure of taxation has led to the postponement of the execution of many public works that were in active progress in 1853, and which would have absorbed in their construction iron to a considerable extent. On the whole, it is patent that the war has cast a dark shadow across commercial enterprise in general, whatever political and moral ends may have been attained by its prosecution.

The exports of iron for the past year, as compared with the two preceding years, show the following results, all descriptions being reduced to pig:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
1,619,295 tons	1,735,136 tons	1,814,231 tons	

Thus the diminution amounts to about 200,000 tons per annum in the shipments of British iron to foreign ports during 1855, as compared with those of 1853, an inconsiderable falling off from a make of iron estimated now at 3,500,000 tons per annum for the United Kingdom. The stocks on hand throughout the country are very inconsiderable; those of pigs in Scotland are estimated to amount to 140,000 tons—[an increase of 40,000 tons since Dec. 31, as nearly as can be ascertained]—and perhaps there are about 20,000 tons of pigs in the North of England; with which exception, all the iron made has either gone abroad or been consumed at home—i.e., broadly and roughly, about half the iron produced is now exported, and the remainder used in this country. Any rival or extension of the demand in any quarter of the world would, therefore, come upon very insignificant stocks in Great Britain, and consequently act as an immediate stimulus to the market.

The comparison of selling rates for iron at this season (March 28) for three years is as follows:—

	1856.	1855.	1854.
Welsh Rails	£5 5 0	£6 15 0	£7 15 0
Welsh Bars	£5 5 0	£6 15 0	£7 15 0
Staffordshire Plates	£11 0 0	£10 10 0	£13 0 0
Scotch Pigs (mixed Nos.)	£3 8 0	£2 18 6	£3 14 3
Cleveland Pigs (ditto)	£3 7 6	£3 0 0	£3 12 6

As much attention is now directed to the growing strength of the iron trade, in connection with the discovery of the Cleveland stone, on the Yorkshire coast, we have prepared a reliable statement of the whole of the blast-furnaces (both existing and in course of construction), and of the rolling-mills north of the Humber. The total annual output of pig-iron in the northern district is now equivalent to 446,680 tons, out of which it converts about 138,320 tons into malleable iron, and, after satisfying local consumption, ships the remainder for forge and foundry purposes, coastwise and foreign. The expansion of production in that quarter,

while very considerable, has, in certain published statements, been nevertheless overrated. But few new furnaces have been erected the last year; and we are not aware of any being projected.

Turning from the past to the future, the grand question is into what new phase are we about to pass? will peace bring apathy or activity to the iron trade? We incline to think that its good effects, though perhaps not immediate, are notwithstanding certain; and that we shall only have to wait for an easier money market to give renewed impetus to the demand throughout the world for that metal, that has evermore constituted the "right arm of civilisation." Good bills are now discounted at 6 per cent., and a large amount of capital will probably soon be liberated.

RAILROAD IRON.—The wants of India continue to manifest themselves on a large scale, and 30,000 tons have been negotiated this week; the price, we believe, to have been about 9s. in London, or very nearly the same as a similar quantity was contracted for last December. The bulk will be manufactured in the North of England, and the rest in South Wales. France is likely, as soon as the pressure of war has passed away, to be a buyer to even greater extent than during its existence; and she has taken no insignificant quantity of rails from us these two years past. Russia will probably be in the market for rails on a large scale shortly after peace is declared, in order to complete her lines southward, for the war has revealed how impossible it is for her to successfully repel invasion without increased facilities for the transfer of troops and stores. Other large continental orders are spoken of as likely to come forward. The market is firm, and the last mail from the States brings good orders for rails and sheets.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.—The 8000 tons for the Indian Railway Company, contracted for this week, are understood to have been taken at 5s. 10s. per ton in London.

WELSH BARS.—Large orders have been given out at 8s. 5s. per ton, and stocks are generally low. Makers are well off, and do not press sales; although some second-hand parcels, held on Liverpool account, have lately been seeking buyers.

SCOTCH PIGS.—The recent fall of 10s. per ton was followed by a sudden calling up of warrants, whereby the price recovered to 70s. per ton; but that demand having been satisfied (and it extended only to about 30,000 tons), the market relapses into an inanimate state, the price of mixed numbers receding to 67s. Makers have lately met shipping orders at 2s. to 3s. per ton below the price of warrants. The total shipments to date this year from Scotland are—90,766 tons, against 114,838 in corresponding period of 1855. The stock in New York is moderate, and our advices to hand, per America, quote 36s. as the price from yard there.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON.—The deficiency in the American and Canadian orders, before adverted to, has been felt chiefly in this district of late, and the high rates of money militate against small and needy sellers. This branch of the trade is in an unsatisfactory condition as a whole, although the makers of marked or superior brands of iron have maintained their prices, and do not complain. Should there be evinced a disposition to reduce prices at quarter-day, we doubt if any augmentation of the demand would ensue.

NOTE OF SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF SCOTCH PIG-IRON DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Foreign shipments for the year	Tons. 134,576	Tons. 102,676	Tons. 224,070	Tons. 314,270	Tons. 283,900	Tons. 249,000
Coastwise ditto	190,083	260,080	199,950	305,650	298,100	290,000
Total shipments for the year	324,659	462,756	424,020	619,920	582,000	539,000
Stock, Dec. 31	275,000	350,000	450,000	220,000	133,000	100,000
Furnaces in blast, Dec. 31	105	115	113	111	115	121

The total exports of British iron for the year 1855 shows a decrease in the year of 2,506,991l. declared value, equivalent to 104,708 tons pig-iron.

ENGLISH BLAST FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS NORTH OF THE HUMBER—MARCH 1, 1856.

FIRM.	NAME OF WORKS.	FURNACES.			WEEKLY PRODUCT.	
		In.	Out.	Total.	Pigs.	Malleable Iron.
Derwent Iron Company	Consett	5	2	7	800	450
	Crookhall	7	7	14	840	400
	Bishopwearmouth	4	4	8	560	300
	Bradley	4	4	8	600	300
	Wilton Park	3	3	6	450	300
	Middlesboro'	3	3	6	450	300
	Exton	3	3	6	450	300
	Exton (Kilwin and Co.)	3	3	6	450	300
	Clarence	3	3	6	450	300
	Felling	2	2	4	260	150
	Wylam	1	1	2	120	80
	Walker	4	1	5	560	300
	Tyne Main	2	2	4	240	150
	Tow Law	4	2	6	540	300
	Stanhope	1	1	2	120	80
	Tadpole	1	1	2	120	80
	Monkwearmouth	1	1	2	120	80
	Gateshead	1	1	2	120	80
	Leamington	2	2	4	240	150
	Bedlington	2	2	4	240	150
	Birtley	2	2	4	240	150
	Middlesboro'	4	3	7	500	300
	Ormsby	2	2	4	240	150
	Exton	3	3	6	450	300
	Stockton	3	3	6	450	300
	Darlington	2	2	4	240	150
	Middlesboro'	1	1	2	120	80
	West Hartlepool	3	3	6	450	300
Total		66	17	83	8590	2650

Lawrence Pountney-lane, City, Mar. 28. G. BAILEY TOMS AND CO.

IMPROVED MODE OF IRON SMELTING.

In the *Mining Journal* of the 15th March, we noticed the circular of Mr. Mickle, Willington, Durham, to the ironmasters, in which he states the improvements he proposes to effect of economising the fuel in smelting; and as the subject is of the greatest importance and extent, again advert to it.

Immense manual labour, capital, and machinery, are employed in raising the coal, and after it is brought out of the pit, another laborious and expensive process—cooking in the oven—prepares it for use by the waste and destruction of one-half of it, for scarcely 50 per cent. of the carbon is obtained. Moreover, in some iron-making districts we actually observe immense heaps of small coals burning at the pits, because they will not coke in the oven, and there is no means known of rendering them available for use.

From the abundance of fuel, this is not at present sensibly felt; it can only be so by contrast. However, when we find that a large mass of labour and capital are employed not only ineffectively, but virtually for sheer destruction, it becomes evident that a drawback on the prosperity of the country exists, to which will be added, in course of time, scarcity in lieu of plenty; and we consider a new system obviating all this waste as a boon, as deserving of high consideration and trial, and if it effect the object, general and immediate use. But Mr. Mickle's plan does more than this; for the best and commandable part of the fuel being injected through small pipes into the hearth, the most effective condition of combustion—viz., concentration of heat—is realised, and the inevitable consequence will be, if 10,000 to 18,000 ft. of gas be pumped in in the hour, nearly continuous tapping of the metal, and with the thorough liquefaction of the material more complete separation of the iron from the slag, and superior quality, with increased yield from the stone. Pig metal contains on an average 4 to 5 per cent. of silica, alumina, magnesia, phosphorus, &c.; and the scorée 3, or reckoned as on the iron, 5 per cent. of the latter, the separation several of these is sufficiently desirable.

So far as can be judged, the three or fourfold increase in quantity of metal produced from a furnace may fairly be reckoned on, and presuming that in the United Kingdom there are 725 furnaces (550 being at work, engaging a capital of 5,500,000l., and 2,000,000l. in collieries), it gives a power of production equivalent to an increase of capital invested of 11,500,000l. to 16,500,000l.; and while it thus increases to superabundance the metallic age of the luxuries, comforts, and necessities of life, it also diminishes the severity of the toil of man in its production.

Six cwt. of coal per ton of metal are required for the heating stores; if only the same metal be obtained, the retorts and small pumping-engine will use 5 to 6 cwt. Where coke is used in the furnace, the ironmasters must either carbonise in mounds with much waste, erect ovens, or pay interest to

the coke-burner. On going into details, it will be found that three-fourths of the capital needed for ovens will suffice to carry out the new mode. The use of iron for building ships, wagons, houses, and other things, has been limited, and to a certain extent stopped, by high prices and inadequate supply. This invention, perhaps as far as can ever practically be so, removes the restriction.

It rests with the proprietors of furnaces whether or not the waste of 4 cwt. of coke and 3 cwt. of gas in the ton of coals be permitted to continue, and whether or not their furnaces shall be much increased in production, and especially in some districts, commercial value.

In a future Number, we shall make some observations as to its application to the colliery and other ores.

THE IRON TRADE—IT STATE AND PROSPECTS.

During the last few days we have received better orders from Liverpool for bars and hoops; altogether the trade is firmer, and though for some weeks past there was an increase of pig-iron in stock, the few furnaces which are blown out, and the slight improvement in demand, has kept pig-iron firm, and more has been sold since the preliminary meeting, held March 27, than for two or three weeks previously. The supply of coal is easier, mine is scarce, but a large quantity is being raised in North Staffordshire, and, as usual at quarter-day, there will be no lack of sellers; in fact, there will be more than usual, for several new collieries are opening, and will be anxious to make sales into South Staffordshire. Froghall ore is being sent up to a considerable extent, and efforts are being made to supply the demand for it; although there are various opinions respecting the quality of this newly-discovered mine, it has supporters in sufficient numbers to buy more than can be supplied, and the quantity raised is now large. I do not anticipate any alteration in the price of iron for some time to come. It is true, there is a falling off for all kinds of iron for war purposes; but, on the other hand, the northern ports of Europe, which have been closed against us so long, will be now thrown open, and this will be more than an equivalent for what we lose by the withdrawal of orders for guns, shot, and shell. The quarterly meetings of the trade commence next week—on Tuesday at Walsall, and end on Saturday at Dudley.—*Ironmaster, Worcester Journal*, of this day.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following weekly report, to March 29, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal orders for rails, castings, and machinery, known to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

ORDERS CONTRACTED FOR.
30,000 tons rails, 8175 tons chairs, 1440 tons plates, for the East Indies.
NEW ORDERS.
A steam-engine and boiler, for London.
500 tons service rails, for London.
A locomotive, for Manchester.
One Condole's patent steam-hammer.
Sundry castings for St. Marylebone.
Ironwork for public markets at West Hartlepool.
A high-pressure boiler and a Bramah press, for Glasgow.
A punching machine, a set of rollers, and a steam-engine, for Greenock.

The annexed weekly report, to March 24, was omitted last week:—

NEW ORDERS.
Two new hydraulic mains, upright pipes, columns, &c., for Aberdeen.
150 tons gas retorts, for England.
Sundry castings for Doncaster Gas-works.
Cast and wrought-iron work for several barracks at Dover.
A pair of blast engines, and three Cornish boilers, for the Duxton Iron Ore Co.
2000 tons rails, for the North-Eastern Railway Company.
A quantity of contractors' rails, &c., for London.

PROSPECTIVE ORDERS.
Socket-pipes, &c., for a new supply of water for Edinburgh and Oporto: the population of the latter is upwards of 80,000.
New railways from Alexandria to Mariout, 17 miles long; and from Madrid to Alicante and Cadiz, and other lines in Spain.

THE SLATE TRADE.—It is expected that the trade in slate will be unusually brisk this year, both for home and foreign orders. The Australian trade in this article has greatly improved, the last returns from Melbourne being—for 24 x 12, 237; 20 x 10, 164; 18 x 10, 107.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from Brewe's Cornish Engine Reporter, for February:—		
PUMPING ENGINES.		
Number reported	24	
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	14.8	
Average number of strokes per minute	6.7	
Gallons of water drawn per minute	5210	
Average duty of 13 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal	70.5	
Actual horse-power employed per minute	1279.2	
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.	3.4	
ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMS.		
Number reported	17	
Number of kibbles drawn	33,243	
Average depth of drawing, in fms.	137.8	
Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average depth by consuming 1 cwt. of coal	53.8	
Average duty of 9 engines, as above	18.5	
STAMPS.		
Number reported	5	
Average number of strokes per minute	9.5	
Average duty of 2 engines, as above	48.0	
Actual horse-power employed per minute	56.2	
PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.		
Par Consols, 80 in. single	97.3	Million lbs.
Great Polgoth, 80 in. single	96.9	"
Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	94.4	"
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 80 in. single	77.9	"
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 70 in. single	74.4	"
Par Consols, 72 in. single	71.0	"
West Fowey Consols, 60 in. single	69.6	"
WHIM ENGINES.		
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	29.8	Million lbs.
Par Consols, 24 in. double	23.3	"
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	22.3	"
Par Consols, 24 and 13 in. Sims' combined	17.8	"
STAMPING ENGINES.		
Great Polgoth, 35 in. double	50.8	Million lbs.
South Carnon, 26 in. single	45.3	"

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commercial and Mining Business of the week:—

On the announcement of peace on Monday, but little effect was produced in the funds; the good news had been so completely discounted, and the agitated and drooping state of the French funds tended to keep our markets in check. The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France from 6 to 5 per cent., failed to produce any good effect—Consols close 93 to 94. Money has been easier, both in the Stock Exchange and out of doors, and, in all probability, at the next sitting of the Bank directors, the rate of discount will be equalised to 6 per cent., in long as well as short dated paper. The arrival of gold from America has been considerable, and the Bank returns to-morrow will probably show a more encouraging appearance. Turkish Bonds have again further advanced, and close to night at 101½ to 102; New ditto, 101½ to 102—the former continue to be the favorite speculative foreign stock, and command a good market. We pointed out in our last the extreme probability of a still further advance in shares: this has taken place; during the week some of the leading stocks have advanced 2 or 3 per cent.—Lancashire and Yorkshire close 88 to 91; South-Western, 91 to 92; Great Western, 84 to 85; London and North-Western, 101½ to 102; Caledonian, 30½ to 31; York and North, 28½ to 29; Berwick, 19½ to 20; &c. Shares will, in all likelihood, maintain present prices, or improve on them: the returns are good. Foreign Mines have commanded more attention during the week, at improved quotations; and some of the lifeless gold shares have shown symptoms of returning animation—we fear it is spasmodic. Australian Agricultural have advanced about 7½ in the week, closing at 35½; Peel River's have also advanced fully 10s. per share. The New Banks have met with more favour, and Ottoman's have advanced to 2 to 2½ prem. British mines have not partaken of the improvement experienced in other securities, and we consider this most unfavourable opportunity for investing in good dividend and progressive stocks, which cannot fall at present prices to prove profitable, and in many instances leave from 15 to 20 per cent. Bullers, 370 to 375; South Frances, 332½ to 333; Basset, 400; South Carnon, 295 to 300; West Carnon, 180 to 185; North Basset, 39; West Basset, 34 to 35; Stridale Consols, 2½ to 3; Brynford Hall, 87½ to 90; Alfred Consols, 114 to 115; Val de Towy, 34 to 35. In progressive mines a fair amount of business has been done, and we shall occasionally advert to such as we consider deserve attention. Whim Botton shares during the week in great demand, and likely to go much higher; East Rose, 48 to 50; Bolling Well, 12; West Collacombe, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Daren, 4s.; East Basset, 48s.; Grenville, 30s. to 32s.; Pedn-an-drea, 35s.; North Robert, 35; Hender, 4; Wheel Edward, 5; Gernick, 80 to 85—in this mine a great improvement has taken place, in taking away the lode in the 42 ft. level: it is not only turning out much better than was expected, but the ore ground is also lengthening; we hold the most favourable opinion of this mine, situated in the best district of Cornwall, and adjoining the Hender and Rosewarne Mines, having the lodes of both passing through the sett. We shall particularly refer to this mine in our next.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, says:—
"At an epoch like the present, it is both essential and desirable that the public should be made acquainted with the *Arac* which the events of the past two years have effected in respect to the commercial value of mining property, by contrasting its present position to that which it possessed prior to the declaration of war with the Autocrat of all the Russias, on March 27, 1854. At that period labour was 20 per cent. cheaper in supply; gunpowder used to a great extent in blasting, as well as candles, hemp, rope, timber, and other materials indispensable to the miner, have risen from 10 to 15 and 25 per cent. in value, whilst the standard of copper ores has fallen from 147½ to 15, at an average produce of 6 to 136½ 5s., average produce 5½ (on Thursday last); yet, in the face of all these disadvantages, Cornish and Devon mining yielded for the year

1855 profits of 336,478½ against 325,338½ for the year 1853, and 23,579½ over that of 1851, when it amounted to 312,892½ only; seven-tenths of the speculative companies then in existence have become defunct, whilst the dividend mines are yielding more or less at an average of 10 per cent. on the price at which shares were issued, and are purchased, subjected to the pressure of a severe and protracted commercial stagnation, the residue being chiefly those progressive companies which have been kept at work solely from evidence of their intrinsic worth, requiring time and capital only to develop them successfully. In many instances these mines have all but attained a profitable issue; and with the establishment of peace, and a revival of active market operations, which have been all but suspended during the past twelve months, they will shortly prove, to the astonishment of those unacquainted with mining pursuits, striking instances of large fortunes being acquired upon comparatively small investments."

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

NOTICES TO PROCEED.—J. WILKES, Birmingham: Manufacture of tubes of copper and alloys of copper.—B. ROSENBURG, New Charles-street, City-road: Protecting metallic and other surfaces from corrosion and decay.—Chev. G. HANMER, South street, Finsbury: Treatment of ores.—D. and W. BROWN, Smethwick: Rolling railway switches from railway bars, and rolling taper ends on other bars requiring the same.—H. BRESKINS, Queen-street-place, New Cannon-street: Manufacture of iron and steel.—J. MITCHELL, Dunning-street, Bishopsgate: Apparatus for washing and amalgamating ores and other materials.—G. RESKIE, Holland-street, Blackfriars: Means of bettering the application of the propeller to the vessel.—P. HARRIS, Wyndham Club, St. James's: Application of motive-power to, and in obtaining locomotion for, the cultivation of land.—W. A. GILBERT, English and Foreign Patent Office, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris: Application of silicate of potash to hardening and preserving stones and calcareous materials.—L. B. ADRIELLE, Paris: Process for silvering metallic articles.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE THIRD YEAR'S STAMP DUTY HAS BEEN PAID.—G. E. DERING, Lockleys, Hertford: Manufacture of certain salts and oxides of metals.—W. B. JOHNSON, manager for Messrs. Ormerod and Son, engineers, Manchester: Steam-engines, and apparatus connected therewith.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. C. MEYER, Paris: Machinery for rolling metal.—W. SMITH, Salisbury-street, Adelphi: Economising heat in locomotive engines.—T. RICHARDSON and G. W. JAFFREY, Hartlepool: Marine steam-engines.—J. D. MORRIS STIRLING, Blackgrave, Clackmannanshire: Steel and its manufacture.—J. LUCHTNER, Brewer-street, Golden-square: Luminous fire-places and self-supplying smoke consumer.—J. WADSWORTH, Hazelgrove, near Stockport: Improvements in the ventilation of mines, or in the means of removing noxious gases therefrom, and in machinery or apparatus to be used for that purpose.—J. D. MORRIS STIRLING, Blackgrave, Clackmannanshire: Mounting heavy ordnance for naval purposes.—J. MURPHY, Newport, Monmouth: Stopping or retarding vehicles used on rail or other roads, which improvements are also applicable to the brake wheels in connection with railways.—J. JONES and A. C. SARAZEN, Glasgow: Rotatory motive power engines and pumps.—J. JUCKES, Dame-street, Islington: Furnace bars.—J. ROBERTSON, Ardrossan: Transmitting motive power.—W. CLAY, Liverpool: Manufacture of wrought or bar-iron.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Coupling for connecting carriages, locomotives, and all vehicles used on railways. (A communication).—W. BALL, Chicopee (U.S.): Machinery for stamping ores.

PATENTS SEALED.—J. G. MARTIN, Newark (U.S.): Manufacture of iron and steel.—J. D. MORRIS STIRLING, Larches, near Birmingham: Coating silver, copper, zinc, and iron, and alloys of those metals.—G. E. DERING, Lockleys, Hertford: Galvanic batteries.

WASHING AND SEPARATING METALLIC ORES.—Mr. D. ZENNER, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has recently patented an apparatus for this purpose, consisting of a table rotating on its axis, and having its surface inclining from its centre to its circumference. The ore to be washed, held in mechanical suspension in water, fall upon the table, through a circular gutter, in a continuous stream, from whence the lighter particles are carried by the current over the edge of the table into a receptacle below—the greater weight of the ore retaining it on the table, to be subjected to the action of the water; and the brushes with which the apparatus is provided, and which, by keeping the ore in agitation, thoroughly exposes it to the current. The brushes are, of course, fixed; therefore, every part of the table is brought under their action. The purified ore remaining on the table is removed by an eccentric shaft into a receptacle below. The inventor anticipates good results, and is at present conducting a series of experiments, full particulars of which we shall be enabled to publish in a future Journal.

SAFETY CAGES.—Mr. J. S. EMERY's invention (which was alluded to in a former Journal) consists in furnishing the sides of the pit with two "guiders," or shafts of wood, which by means of clips attached to the sides of the cage, keep the cage even and steady in passing up and down the shaft. These guiders extend from some feet above the surface to the bottom of the pit, are grooved from end to end, and in the grooves are placed toothed iron racks, extending the whole length of the guiders. On the top of the cage are mounted two toothed wheels, and on the same pinions two ratchet wheels, the former turning easily on their axes, and working without any strain or effort on the side racks. There are also on the top of the cage two wheels, the outer extremities of which chains or ropes are attached to the inner extremities of these levers being acted upon by springs, are forced into the ratchet wheels immediately the support is gone from the rope breaking; the large wheels then become firmly fixed in the side racks. The apparatus is said to be useful as a moveable scaffolding in effecting repairs in the shaft, as, by attaching a rope to a windlass in the cage itself, the workman may raise or lower himself a few inches at a time, as required.

NEW STEAM-ENGINE.—We briefly alluded last week to a new steam-engine and patent winding apparatus, built by Mr. J. W. HACKWORTH, of the Priests Engine Works, Darlington, for a new colliery, which is being opened at Old Shields Row, near Gateshead. It has been publicly exhibited, and the greatest satisfaction was expressed by the gentlemen who examined it. Great praise is due to the spirited proprietor, for the engine, as far as the construction and execution of the materials and workmanship are of the first order. The following is a description of the machine:—The engine is of a plain, simple, and direct action; horizontal, 40-horse power, fitted up in a very strong and durable way; it is run continuously in one direction, the velocity being regulated by a governor. There is a second motion shaft, with rope drums, placed at right angles with the engine-shaft, and driven by a reverse friction motion, which is regulated at the pit mouth with a lever, the bankmen having full power to give the drums motion either way round, or set them at rest at pleasure; but in regular working the motion of the machine is to put the second motion shaft with the drums into gear, and provision is made for the cage disconnecting the engine power, thus stopping itself at the proper place. This appliance is capable of raising from 1400 to 1600 tons of coal per day from a depth of 40 fathoms.

COMPRESSED AIR FORCE-HAMMER.—A diagram of this hammer, the invention of Mr. T. WATERHOUSE, is exhibited at the Society of Arts. When it is desired to put it in action, the driving-strap is thrown on the fast pulley which carries round the shaft, on which are cams or tappets; and these, coming in contact with a cross-head or lifter on the piston-rod, raise the working piston to a sufficient height in the cylinder to compress the air to the required density. On the cams passing the cross-head, the hammer falls. According to the density of the atmosphere used, so is the power of the fall multiplied; and by this arrangement, a hammer of 5 cwt. may be readily made to exert a force equal to 1 ton, or even 2 tons, as may be required, by aid of valves, absolute control over the force of each blow. For all purposes of light forging, the inventor states this hammer to be especially applicable.

IMPORTANT TO THE IRON TRADE.—On its being known that the treaty of peace had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Conference, it was naturally enough expected that the prohibition against exporting articles of iron and steel would be immediately removed, so that orders which had been in abeyance from the commencement of the war might be completed. To ascertain whether such was the case or not, Messrs. Bird, the extensive iron merchants, of Lawrence Pountney-hill, wrote to the Lords of the Privy Council for information, and requested to be informed if the restriction on the export of iron and lead had been taken off now that peace had been consummated; and received the following reply:—Council Chamber, Whitehall, April 2, 1856.—Gentlemen: In reply to your application, I am directed by the Lords of the Council to inform you that the prohibition on the export of iron and lead is now yet taken off, and that application must be made in the usual manner for permission to export the same.—C. GREVILLE.

At Usworth Colliery, near Sunderland, a grand festival has been given to about 400 workmen, by Messrs. JONASSEN and ELLIOTT, the proprietors, to record the good conduct of the men, in having shown no desertion for their own and their employers' interests, by consenting to the first time at the colliery, to engage themselves for a term of one year, instead of from month to month, as heretofore. The preparations were on a most liberal scale, roast and boiled beef, legs of mutton, plum pudding in abundance, and good ale *ad libitum*. Patriotic and other toasts were drunk, and the company heartily enjoyed themselves during the evening.

On Wednesday, some experiments, ordered by Lord Pannure, were made by Messrs. BOYDELL and GLASIER, of the Camden Works, Camden Town, on Boydell's traction engine, which were perfectly successful, and the engines recently constructed are far superior to the first experimental one, introduced a year ago. They have two cylinders each, 6½ in. diameter, with a 10-in. stroke. On the carriage wheels are a 96-tooth wheel and a 29-tooth wheel, enabling the speed to be changed at pleasure; the quick motion 3½ to 4½, and the slow 1½ to 2½ miles per hour. In the first experiment the engine, weighing 9 tons, propelled itself up an incline of 1 in 3, and in the second it traversed 7 tons of brick over a rough ground with perfect success. Other experiments were made in ploughing land, &c., which were highly satisfactory. The endless railway has been employed in the Crimea in the transport of heavy goods.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES STEAM-FUEL COMPANY.—This company has been formed under the Limited Liability Act, and the directors have made arrangements for the purchase on very advantageous terms, with all the steam-engines, machinery, railway, and wharf, in full operation, under a patent for the manufacture of artificial fuel. The works extend over an area of twenty-four acres, on the River Dee, with a large wharfage, and branch railway connecting the works with the Chester and Holyhead line, completing the communication with all the principal collieries in North Wales, and the shipping ports of Birkenhead and London. The freight from the Dee to the port of Liverpool is only 2s. 6d. per ton. The capital is 50,000l., in 5000 shares of 10l. each, of which 15,000l. is to be paid to the proprietors in cash, and 15,000l. in shares for the property, on which 40,000l. had been expended, showing the great confidence which the present holders entertain as to its future prosperity. The trustees and directors named in the prospectus comprise names of gentlemen of the first standing and influence in the commercial world, connected with the East India Company, the Trinity House, and the various steam navigation companies. Under their auspices the company will establish fuel stations in this country, and at various places in the routes of the navigation companies abroad. The prospectus is capable of manufacturing 20,000 tons per annum, and with small additional outlay could turn out 50,000 tons in addition to what it is the intention of the directors to erect works at Cardiff, where they have important privileges secured by patent; and the fuel produced is generally acknowledged to be superior to any other for steam navigation uses. To carry out the additional work an extended capital will be required. The advantages claimed for this fuel are—economy in storage, little or no loss from friction, freedom from spontaneous combustion, no loss of strength in a tropical climate, and no sulphur or other impurities. The estimated profit is 20 per cent. on the capital invested.

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MAINTENANCE of the PERMANENT WAY and WORKS; also, for the FORMATION and LAYING DOWN of a SECOND LINE of RAILS from STUBBINS JUNCTION to RAWTENSTALL, including all the works connected therewith.

Specifications and plans may be seen on and after the 26th inst., at the engineer's office, Bury Station. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works," to be addressed to the undersigned before the 19th day of April next. By order, MYLES FENTON, Sec.

Bury, Lancashire, March 12, 1856.

PARTNER WANTED, for the purpose of SECURING, by patent, an IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for PREVENTING ACCIDENTS from the OVERWINDING of ENGINES. T. J. HARRIS, the inventor, will guarantee to stop, by a self-acting contrivance, the winding engine, whenever the tram or carriage reaches the desired position, either at the top or bottom of the pit, and keep the carriage in such position until released by the engine-man. This invention will be found far superior to signal bells (which are frequently not heard by the engine-man), or any mode hitherto adopted for accomplishing the desired object; and if generally used would be the means of saving many valuable lives, and much expensive machinery. No signal bells are required, as the engine may be started with the loaded carriage at the bottom of the shaft and left working, as it will stop itself at the proper place without any assistance. Drawings, or a model, will be forwarded to any person desiring to become a partner, by addressing T. J. HARRIS, engineer, Brynmawr, near Nant-y-Glo, Montgomeryshire.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE SLATE QUARRY in the WEST OF ENGLAND.—The quarry is now in work, and nearly in a paying condition. The carriage to a shipping place is from three to 3½ miles, and water sufficient to work any amount of machinery. There is only about 4 ft. of head before the slate becomes marketable. The quality of the slate is not to be equalled; and altogether it offers advantages for the outlay of a little capital, to make it one of the best paying concerns in England as a slate quarry.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to "A. B.," at the Bull, Bishopsgate-st. Within, London.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—NEWTON CEMENT WORKS, MUMBLES.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for a term of years, at a rent and royalty, a MINE of FIRE-CLAY, highly approved of by all the different copper works and foundries in the neighbourhood, as well as abroad. This would be an eligible opportunity to business parties possessing a small capital. The present yearly income is £400, and could be extended with a small outlay.—For further particulars, apply by letter, post-paid, to "J. R. W.," Cambrian office, Swansea.

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND MACHINISTS.—A good strong PUNCHING and CUTTING MACHINE FOR SALE, will punch and cut in plates; also, ONE ditto, for ½ in. plates; also, ONE SECOND-HAND WHEEL CUTTING and DIVIDING MACHINE, complete, with cutter making machine, mandrills, and large quantity of cutters; also, a number of COMPOUND SLIDE RESTS.—For particulars, apply to Goodworth and Co., Albert Foundry, Leeds.

PATENT!—Messrs. BUTCHER and NEWNEY, PATENTEES of certain IMPROVEMENTS in FORGE and OTHER HAMMERS.—The improvements are such that the blow may be raised to any distance by two semi-circular washers in about three minutes; the chairs in which the fulcrum of the hammer rests can be raised or lowered with equal ease as the blow is lengthened or shortened; these can be effected while the hammer is at work.—Specifications, containing illustrations of hammer, with its numerous improvements, may be had on application at the Patentees' Works, 137, Dartmouth-street, Birmingham, where a model may be seen at work. The invention is highly approved by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, London Works, Smethwick.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, and smiths, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by applying to THE BRITISH COLLIERY and COKE CO., Newport, Monmouthshire.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

IN the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the LACKAMORE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—J. JEREMIAH JOHN MURPHY, the Master of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland charged with the winding-up of this company, have this day APPOINTED JOHN KIDD, of Granby-row, in the City of Dublin, Esq., public accountant, OFFICIAL MANAGER of this company. J. J. MURPHY, M.C.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1856. MICH. LARKIN, Solicitor for Official Manager, 1, Merchant's Quay, Dublin.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—TO COAL MERCHANTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—Those who are desirous of SUPPLYING the above mine with the following MATERIALS, are requested to send their tender, with lowest price for best materials, to be delivered on the mine, viz.:—

Powder, at per cwt. Oil, at per cwt.
Fuse, at per doz. Tallow, at per cwt.
Timber, at per foot. Candles, at per doz. lbs.
Coal, at per ton. Nails, at per cwt.
Iron, at per ton. Leather, at per lb.
Hemp and rope, at per cwt. Shovels, at per doz.
Steel, at per cwt. Hitts, at per doz.
Tenders to be sent to Capt. J. SPARGO, Downgate, Stoke Climsand, on or before the 24th day of April, 1856.

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £6 5s. per share. The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £2 5s. per share.

OFFICES.—9, AUSTIN-FRIARS, LONDON.—Prospectuses of this company will shortly be issued, and the company provisionally registered, according to the Act which limits liability to shareholders.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share on the NEW SHARES of this company has this day been made, payable on Wednesday, the 16th April inst., at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

47, Old Broad-street, London, April 2, 1856.

PENNANCE CONSOLS MINE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the scripholders will be HELD on Monday, the 14th day of April, at 51, Threadneedle-street, London, to dissolve the present company, according to the Rules and Regulations of the Cost-book; also, to re-constitute a company to work these mines, strictly on the Cost-book System, giving the present holders of scrip an equal proportion in the new company. The meeting to take place at Four O'CLOCK P.M.—April 4, 1856. H. GEDDES, Chairman.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices, as under, on Wednesday, the 30th of April inst., instead of the 9th, at One o'clock precisely. By order of the Board, WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.

INARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share on the paid-up shares of the company, payable on Friday, the 26th April inst.; and that the Transfer-books will be closed for such dividend on Wednesday, the 16th, and re-opened on Saturday, the 26th April. By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the North British Australasian Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the annual report and accounts of the company's affairs, and for the purpose of electing the committee of management for the ensuing year. Copies of the report and accounts will be transmitted to the shareholders. The Transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 12th inst., until after the meeting. By order of the Committee, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, April 2, 1856.

A DELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, Rue Grammont, Paris, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Shareholders who are desirous of attending the same must deposit their shares ten days, at least, before the day of meeting, either at the offices of the company at Paris, or 20, Tokenhouse-yard, London, when cards of admission to the meeting will be given. At this meeting, the usual business provided by the Statutes will be transacted, including the election of members of council, and the appointment of a grant.

HANCOCK AND SHARP, Solicitors to the Company, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

Dated this 2d day of April, 1856.

LA FRANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—6, RUE MENARD, PARIS.—Established 1837.

Capital 10,000,000 fr. (£400,000). Amount of property insured in 1854, £114,861,590 sterling. Premiums received, £114,997 sterling. This company grants policies on most advantageous terms. Common risks at 2s. per cent. per annum, without further charge, instead of 4s. 6d., usual cost of the same insurance with British offices. Prospectus to be transmitted through the company's correspondent in London, at his offices, 35, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

N.B. One year's premium allowed on seven years' insurances.

LA FRANCE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Considerable excitement has recently been created, in consequence of the competition which has sprung up by the French against the British fire offices. It is well known that English insurances are liable to a duty of 3 per cent., whilst in France there is no duty; and it would appear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already taken alarm, and announced a bill, with the view of preventing French policies being undertaken here, without the payment of the Government duty. The Times of Thursday published an able article upon the subject, to which we shall more fully refer next week.

We have received the Insurance Gazette for the present month, and amongst other interesting articles are two on the Insurance of Theatres and Public Buildings, and the Civil Service Superannuation Tax.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS:
—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. **DINNERS** from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. **TURTLE SOUP** at **VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE** at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at 7s. 6d. Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES MINES DE CUIVRE-NATIF DU LAC SUPÉRIEUR (AMÉRIQUE DU NORD).
Sous la raison sociale MAURICE et C^{ie}.
Capital 10,000,000 fr., divisé en 20,000 actions de 500 fr.
CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ.
M. DE LA GRANGE, Commandeur Leg. d'Hon., Sénateur, Membre de l'Institut, 113, rue Grenelle-Saint-Germain.
M. DE SAULCY, Officier Leg. d'Hon., Membre de l'Institut, ancien Elève de l'École Polytechnique, 25, Faubourg-Saint-Honoré.
M. CHEILLON, Chevalier Leg. d'Hon., un des gérants de la maison Cail et C^{ie}, 46, Quai de Billy.
M. CAMPION, Chevalier Leg. d'Hon., Armateur, Maire de Granville, Membre du Conseil général de la Manche, Administrateur de la Compagnie générale maritime, 55, Faubourg-Poissonnière.
M. AMÉDÉE LARRIEU, Propriétaire, 44, rue des Petites-Ecuries.
M. ESTIVANT, Chevalier Leg. d'Hon., de la maison Estivant frères, Négociants, anciens Elèves de l'École Polytechnique, 71, rue du Temple.
M. COLEMAN, E^g, 2, rue Tronchet.
M. BACQUENOT, MM. Ch. Noël et C^{ie}, 9, Faubourg-Poissonnière.
M. SIEGE SOCIAL, 19 bis, RUE DE LA CHAUSSEE, D'ANTIN.
On connaît la renommée des mines qui avoisinent le Lac Supérieur. Le rendement d'immenses quantités de cuivre à l'état natif égal aux meilleurs cuivres de Russie. On le retrouve en blocs qui pèsent jusqu'à 500,000 kilogr. L'abondance de la mine est établie et s'établit chaque jour des compagnies nouvelles. Les bénéfices ont été énormes, et sont distribués à leurs actionnaires. Les actionnaires ont eu un dividende. C'est dans cette contrée si riche en minerais que la Société Maurice et C^{ie} possède en toute propriété 2400 hectares de mines, des nouvelles récentes annoncent la découverte dans un des filons (reconnu par plus de 600 mètres de longueur), d'un bloc de cuivre d'une contenance de plusieurs centaines de tonnes. La propriété du meilleur port du lac, et sa proximité des mines, rend toutes les autres Compagnies tributaires de la Société, et lui permet de vendre ses produits à des bénéfices de la Société déduisant de trois sources différentes, savoir : 1^{re}. De l'exploitation des mines. 2^{de}. De la vente des terrains et des bois marécageux qui les couvrent. 3^{de}. Du commerce des cuivres, achat et vente, du travail minier pour diverses exploitations minières, et du transit du port. La Société est donc, sans être taxée d'exagération, évaluée ses bénéfices à un taux aussi élevé que celui des plus riches Compagnies de la même contrée. Aussi est-elle en mesure de verser qu'en très-petit de temps les dividendes auront complètement remboursé le capital versé.
CONTRIBUTION.—Le paiement des actions n'est exigible que pour la moitié (c'est-à-dire 250 fr.), qui se paie ainsi : 200 fr. en souscrivant, 50 fr. le 1^{er} Février, 1857. La moitié de chaque action sera acquittée au moyen d'une retenue sur les bénéfices. Il ne reste plus à souscrire que 5000 actions. Les souscriptions sont reçues : 1^{re}. M. CH. NOËL et C^{ie}, banquiers de la société, 9, Faubourg-Poissonnière ; et 2^{de}. M. DE LA GRANGE, 19 bis, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.
MM. les banquiers se chargeront du recouvrement des souscriptions de la province, et donneront toute facilité aux intérêts de la Société.

FRENCH NATIVE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR (NORTH AMERICA).
Name of firm—MAURICE and Co.
Capital 10,000,000 fr. (£100,000), divided into 20,000 shares of 500 fr. (£50) each.
CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.
M. DE LA GRANGE, Commandeur Leg. d'Hon., Sénateur, Member of the Institute, 113, rue Grenelle-Saint-Germain.
M. DE SAULCY, Officier Leg. d'Hon., Member of the Institute, formerly Pupil in the Polytechnic School, 25, Faubourg-Saint-Honoré.
M. CHEILLON, Knight Leg. d'Hon., Grant of the firm Cail and Co., 46, Quai de Billy.
M. CAMPION, Knight Leg. d'Hon., Armateur, Mayor of Granville, Member of the Council General de la Manche, Director of the Compagnie Générale Maritime, 55, Faubourg-Poissonnière.
M. AMÉDÉE LARRIEU, Propriétaire, 44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries.
M. ESTIVANT, Knight Leg. d'Hon., of the firm Estivant frères, Merchants, late Pupil in the Polytechnic School, 71, Rue du Temple.
M. COLEMAN, E^g, 2, Rue Tronchet.
M. BACQUENOT, MM. Ch. Noël et C^{ie}, 9, Faubourg-Poissonnière.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 19 bis, RUE DE LA CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN, PARIS.
Description.—The mineral riches of the districts on the borders of Lake Superior are well known; they contain immense quantities of native copper, equal to the best copper in quality, and which is found in blocks, in some instances weighing up to 500 tons. Around the lake many companies are established, and new ones are daily appearing. Several have realised enormous profits, and have often distributed an amount nearly equaling the entire paid-up capital as dividend. It is in this country, so rich in copper ore, that the society, under the firm of Maurice and Co., possesses a property extending in all over 2400 hectares of land (about 5000 acres). The latest discovery announces the discovery on one of the veins (which is known to be for upwards of 600 metres) of a block of copper, containing several hundred tons. The proprietorship of the best port on the lake, and its proximity to the mines, give this society superiority over all others, and offers every facility for the cheap export of its products to Havre.
Powers.—The profits of the society will arise from three different sources :—viz. 1st. From the working of the mines. 2nd. From the sale of lands, and the magnificent mineral for other companies, and from the transport of copper from the port. The society may then, without being charged with exaggeration, anticipate its profits to be equally high rate with the richest adventures in the same districts. Thus, it may be concluded that in a very short time the dividends declared will have exceeded the capital paid-up.
Contributions.—One-half of the capital only is required to be paid-up, i. e., 250 fr. per share, and this is payable by two instalments—200 fr. on allotment, and 50 fr. on the 1st February, 1857. The other half will be deducted from the dividends. There remains but 5000 shares unallotted; and for these applications must be made, either to the subscribers, to Messrs. Ch. Noël et C^{ie}, bankers of the society, 9, Faubourg-Poissonnière; or to the offices of the society, 19 bis, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. The bankers will arrange for the collection of the subscriptions. Here requisite, in order to give every facility to those interested.

SLATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW MACHINO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY LIMITED, have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Festiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be considered with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHINO SLATES ARE ENTIRELY FREE FROM PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to oxidation; and from having been tried in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown to any other slate. The MACHINO SLATES are too well known to need comment, but the most valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality :—
Festiniog Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN :—I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slabs raised at the Machino quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is of much of the same quality as the Machino. The slabs can be obtained of any size, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous, uniform, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the touch, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.
Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.
To the Proprietors of the Machino Slate and Slab Quarries.
Liverpool, Oct. 15, 1855.—DEAR SIR :—The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enabled me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the coating of varnish. A piece of the slate, weighing 1 lb., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then held in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.
Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.
Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machino Slate and Slab Company.
All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the Kingdom.
GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.
PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.
PATENT HAIR BOILER FELTS, TO SAVE COAL.
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London :—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices. 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.
SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.
N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELLS, specially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £2 to £2 10s. each.
BYRAN'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation. Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.
STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 each.
For further information, apply to
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FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, &c. For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.
Asphalted Roofing Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, conservatories, out-buildings, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.
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BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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Extract from the Report of Captain DOUGLAS GALTON, R.E., Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on Railway Accidents for 1855. After referring to several cases of one class of accident, he says :—
In all these cases it is stated by the inspecting officer that the accidents would probably not have occurred had the joints of the rails been fished. The stability of the permanent way is one of the most important elements in the economical and safe working of a railway, and to obtain this stability very great care should be bestowed upon the joints of the rails. Of the improved joints in use, the fish-joint appears to be one most largely adopted on narrow gauge lines, and to have proved very satisfactory.
LICENSES TO USE THE FISH JOINT, of which the Permanent Way Company are the sole proprietors, and every information respecting various other highly important patents belonging to, or worked by, the company, may be obtained upon application to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the Manager, or to WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec., 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

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Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons { £120 0 0
of ore per day. Power required (say) eight horses }
Small size crusher, 3 to 5 tons per day. Power required (say) three horses } 90 0 0
Gold separator, capable of washing alluvial earth, from 10 to 12 tons { 50 0 0
per day. Hand-power }
Extra shoes, large size, £20; small ditto £10 each, capable of reducing 500 tons.
(No part of this machinery exceeds 15 cwt.)
N.B. These machines are particularly adapted for the reduction of tin ore.—For further particulars, address RANSOMES AND SIMS, Ipswich.**

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COULSON'S HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATING, OR BLOWING APPARATUS. The most perfect invention of the age. This APPARATUS can NOW BE SEEN IN FULL OPERATION at CARN GALLER MINE, on the Morvah and Zennor Cliffs, near Penzance, and at BASSET GRAZE UNITED MINE, Gwennap, near Truro, Cornwall, where it has triumphantly established its claim to be the only known apparatus for the complete ventilation of adits, levels, and other recesses of mines, where the air, through any cause, may be unfit for respiration.
By the use of this machine, explosions in coal mines would be prevented, the health of miners in all cases preserved, the cost of labour reduced, and the practicability of driving levels to any length, without sinking shafts or winzes, secured.—For full particulars, testimonials, &c., apply to the patentee, Mr. JOHN COULSON, Penzance.

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This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
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The engines are simple, compact, and durable, carrying their own water and coal, and running on four wheels, can go anywhere that an ordinary wagon can be put. The larger sizes of engines are made for the ordinary gauge, but the smaller engines are made for light rails, and of any gauge down to 32 in.
The following are some of the coal and iron works in Scotland, England, and Wales, where these engines are at work :—Glenarnock, Ardara, Eglington, Dalmeilston, Forth, Clyde, Dowds, Pontypool, Lillieshall, Grassmoor, Ebbw Vale, Coltness, Monkland, Omoa, Garschell, &c.
NELSON AND CO., Locomotive Engine Makers, Glasgow.**

DONKEY ENGINES, DONKEY ENGINES, DONKEY ENGINES.—R. and J. COUPE have in STOCK a number of their IMPROVED DONKEY ENGINES, which are so suitable to the requirements of mill owners and colliery masters, sailing and steamship proprietors, bleachers and printers, farmers, &c., for feeding flocks, as a fire engine, for slacking coals, for throwing large quantities of water for miscellaneous purposes, and for the irrigation of gardens, farms, &c. For the satisfaction of parties requiring, R. and J. COUPE have fitted up one of these engines at their works (as below), which can be started throwing water at any hour of the day, and to which they respectfully call attention. Diameter of steam cylinder 4½ in., diameter of pump 3 in., delivering 3000 gallons per hour.—Drawings sent free by post on application to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

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STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstable.

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RADMORE, DUNN, OLIVER, WARD, PEARCE, } Proprietors.
TEDDOR, PENFUND, and CO., }
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For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.**

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The patentees are willing to GRANT LICENSES for the WORKING of the above invention; and the use of all drawings, plans, &c., necessary for the erection of the apparatus, will be furnished free of charge.
Terms and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. J. C. SANDILANDS, 30, Cornhill, London.
300 yards of this tramway have been erected in Her Majesty's Arsenal at Woolwich, and approved of by the Committee of Selection.**

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Several of these engines are in stock, and ready for immediate delivery, of 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, and 40-horse power, adapted for mining and other purposes. They possess advantages of strength and simplicity over all other portable engines; and may be seen at Messrs. MEDWIN, HALL, and CO.'s, sole patentees and manufacturers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.**

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**TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, &c.—N. WOOLWICH ELASTIC STEAM PACKING (CANVAS AND INDIA RUBBER), at 1s. 4½d. per lb. S. W. SILVER and CO., INDIA RUBBER WORKS, NORTH WOOLWICH (opposite Her Majesty's Dockyard), having considerably extended their manufacture, in order to meet the daily increasing demand upon them for this effective and durable article, are enabled to offer the very best material at the reduced price of 1s. 4½d. per lb. for sheet and rope, delivered in London.
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CAUTION.—S. W. SILVER and Co. have found it necessary to stamp all their manufacture thus—
S. W. SILVER AND CO., Works, North Woolwich."**

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—LUNGULAR AFFECTIONS are the prevailing diseases of the English climate; and the thousands who are now suffering from Asthma, Coughs, Incipient Consumption, and other Pulmonary maladies, would at once be RELIEVED, and by perseverance entirely CURED, by adopting KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which are perfectly free from all deleterious ingredients, and during the 50 years of their uninterrupted celebrity have never been known to fail.
Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world.
N.B. To prevent spurious imitation, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Recent Testimonial from a Native Medical Man in Bombay.
Agriani-lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.—DEAR SIR : I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges do in pulmonary diseases. I am a medical practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effects, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.
T. Keating, Esq.
COWASJI RUTONJI KHARADI.**

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£11s. 10d.	11 1/2	11 1/2	14	£14 3 0
1824	Balkeidwell (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10	£10 5 0
4307	Be Ford United (copper), Tavistock	27 6s. 8d.	27 6s. 8d.	27 6s. 8d.	10	£10 5 0
240	Bossan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10	£10 5 0
201	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10	£10 5 0
100	Brynmawr Hall (lead), Flint	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1400	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	15	15	10	£10 5 0
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	15	15	15	10	£10 5 0
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	15	15	15	10	£10 5 0
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	33	33	10	£10 5 0
756	Conduvor (copper, tin), Camborne	20	20	20	10	£10 5 0
30000	Craven Moor (lead), Yorkshire	15	15	15	10	£10 5 0
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	60	60	10	£10 5 0
1074	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
672	Ding Dong (tin), Galva	33	33	33	10	£10 5 0
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	125	125	125	10	£10 5 0
15800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	10	£10 5 0
800	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	33	33	33	10	£10 5 0
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Illogan	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1024	East Wheel Margate (tin), Illogan	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1000	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	33	33	33	10	£10 5 0
494	Few Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	40	40	10	£10 5 0
2340	Foxdale, Isle of Man	72 10s. 6d.	72 10s. 6d.	72 10s. 6d.	10	£10 5 0
320	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	25	25	25	10	£10 5 0
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	8	8	10	£10 5 0
1024	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	8	8	10	£10 5 0
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	10	£10 5 0
6000	Great South Tolgus	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	10	£10 5 0
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	5	5	10	£10 5 0
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	100	100	10	£10 5 0
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	£10 5 0
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	£10 5 0
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	11	11	10	£10 5 0
76	Jamalea (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31 13s. 6d.	31 13s. 6d.	31 13s. 6d.	10	£10 5 0
3048	Kennedy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	6s. 7d.	6s. 7d.	10	£10 5 0
20	Levy Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	100	100	10	£10 5 0
150	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	10	£10 5 0
400	Lisouganahire, Wales	105	105	105	10	£10 5 0
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	10	£10 5 0
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	41 10s. 6d.	41 10s. 6d.	41 10s. 6d.	10	£10 5 0
5000	Merridy (lead), Flint	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
2-0000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10	£10 5 0
5000	Nantes and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
6400	Nent Head, Westmoreland	2s.	2s.	2s.	10	£10 5 0
470	Newtowns Mining Company, Co. Down	50	50	50	10	£10 5 0
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	10	£10 5 0
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	10	10	10	£10 5 0
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	10	£10 5 0
6100	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	£10 5 0
200	Phenix (copper, tin), Llanfyllin	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	15	15	10	£10 5 0
580	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 13s. 3d.	20 13s. 3d.	20 13s. 3d.	10	£10 5 0
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinnar	12	12	12	10	£10 5 0
12000	Sorridge Consols (cop.), Whitechapel, Devon	6s.	6s.	6s.	10	£10 5 0
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Austell	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	10	£10 5 0
128	South Crinoid (copper), St. Austell	19	19	19	10	£10 5 0
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	17 6s. 6d.	17 6s. 6d.	17 6s. 6d.	10	£10 5 0
276	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	135	135	135	10	£10 5 0
496	South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan	134 18s. 9d.	134 18s. 9d.	134 18s. 9d.	10	£10 5 0
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
280	Spearhead Moor (copper), St. Just	23 7s. 8d.	23 7s. 8d.	23 7s. 8d.	10	£10 5 0
1024	St. Aubyn and Glyn (cop., tin), Breage, St. Ives	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	£10 5 0
94	St. Ives Consols (tin, silver)	80	80	80	10	£10 5 0
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferris	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	10	£10 5 0
2000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	9	9	10	£10 5 0
2048	Treban (silver-lead), Menheniot	9	9	9	10	£10 5 0
572	Trevelan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10	£10 5 0
96	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	10	£10 5 0
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	£10 5 0
10000	Trevelan (slate), Boscawen	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
4096	Trevelan (slate), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	2	2	10	£10 5 0
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	95	95	10	£10 5 0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	40	40	10	£10 5 0
20000	Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunllo, Carmarthenshire	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	£10 5 0
10500	Wheal Potosi (silver-lead), Talbot, Card.	5	5	5	10	£10 5 0
2000	Wheal Potosi (silver-lead), Talbot, Card.	5	5	5	10	£10 5 0
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
256	West Caradon (copper), St. Austell	20	20	20	10	£10 5 0
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	£10 7	£10 7	10	£10 5 0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	5	5	10	£10 5 0
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	7	7	10	£10 5 0
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	10	£10 5 0
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	5	5	5	10	£10 5 0
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	5	5	5	10	£10 5 0
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	£10 5 0
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	10	£10 5 0
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	47 14s.	47 14s.	47 14s.	10	£10 5 0
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	£10 5 0
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10	£10 5 0
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kes	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£1 7 1/2	£1 7 1/2	£1 7 1/2	10	£10 5 0
430	Wheal Loevel (tin), Wendron	33	33	33	10	£10 5 0
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	33	33	33	10	£10 5 0
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
40	Wheal Ome, St. Just, Cornwall	70	70	70	10	£10 5 0
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10	£10 5 0
98	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	107	107	10	£10 5 0
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	£10 5 0
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinnar	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	£10 5 0
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	17 9s.	17 9s.	17 9s.	10	£10 5 0
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	30	30	30	10	£10 5 0

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	3 3/4	£4 5 0
5700	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
10000	Brazillan Imperial (gold), Brazil	26	26	26	10	£10 5 0
2404	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	185	185	185	10	£10 5 0
12000	Cobre Copier Company (copper), Cuba	40	40	40	10	£10 5 0
100000	Colonia Gold, Australia	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	16	16	16	10	£10 5 0
39000	General Min. Ag. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	20	20	10	£10 5 0
15000	Linaros (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	3	3	10	£10 5 0
10000	Lousitanian (of Portugal)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10	£10 5 0
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
36000	Obernhofer (lead), Nassau	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
25000	Penninsular Mining Company	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10	£10 5 0
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	10	£10 5 0
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	£10 5 0
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	15	15	15	10	£10 5 0
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	15	15	10	£10 5 0
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	10	£10 5 0
70000	Waller (gold), Goodland Co., Virginia	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0
30000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	9	9	10	£10 5 0
85676	North British Australasian	1	1	1	10	£10 5 0

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	2	2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2	2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
50000	Chancelleroville Freehold	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
54860	Cologne Mining Company	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
124400	Port Bowen, New Granada	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines which are	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6930	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7	7	1 1/2	£1 1/2
940	Bancoon Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
13000	Ballygonnagh (lead), Wicklow	£1 14	£1 14	£1 14	3 3/4	£3 3/4
4000	Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
5000	Baryte Company of Ireland	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
3000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kes	2	2	2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
4000	Bedford Consols	3s.	3s.	3s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	11	11	1 1/2	£1 1/2
7000	Berrallston United, Devon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
5000	Bodwell, South Wales	£1 1/2	£1 1/2	£1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1360	Bolling Well (copper)	11	11	11	1 1/2	£1 1/2
4960	Boringdon Consols, Plymouth	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	£7 10 1/2	£7 10 1/2	£7 10 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
4000	Bronfryd (lead), Wales	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomery	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6000	Buckland Con. (cop.), Buckland	1s.	1s.	1s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6400	Buller and Basset United	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
812	Butcher (lead)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6000	Butter (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	5	5	5	1 1/2	£1 1/2
8000	Cae-Cryon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
3344	Caistock Consols (copper)	4s.	4s.	4s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
2745	Caistock United (tin and cop.), ES	8	8	8	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1000	Camborne Consols	13	13	13	1 1/2	£1 1/2
64	Cambrian (gold)	62s.	62s.	62s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6000	Carnarvon Mawr (lead, copper)	£1 2	£1 2	£1 2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
33	Canal Quarry	2s.	2s.	2s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1024	Candover Cons. St. Cleer	6s.	6s.	6s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
329	Cargoll, Newlyn	25	25	25	1 1/2	£1 1/2
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
5000	Carnarvon (lead, cop.), Mawgan	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
4000	Caroline Wheel Prosper	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
4000	Carreg-ha-ha (lead, cop.), Llanidloes	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1055	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	11	11	11	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
2000	Catherine and Jane Consols	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6000	Cayan, North Wales	£2 3	£2 3	£2 3	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
2500	Christopher Con. (tin), Stithney	4	4	4	1 1/2	£1 1/2
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	£1 5 6	£1 5 6	£1 5 6	1 1/2	£1 1/2
14	Clijah & Co. (cop.), Llanidloes	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
8000	Clowance Wood, Gwinaer	8s.	8s.	8s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
3000	Cod Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6s.	6s.	6s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1000	Collascombe (copper)	10	10	10	1 1/2	£1 1/2
15000	Connemara (sil.-lead), Galway	4	4	4	1 1/2	£1 1/2
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	£15 18 9	£15 18 9	2	£2
20000	Cooheen (copper), Cork	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
126	Crook Hill	3	3	3	1 1/2	£1 1/2
155	Crook Hill	8	8	8	1 1/2	£1 1/2
30000	Craigaur (cobalt and nickel)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
12800	Cross-gill and Tees Head	1	1	1	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2s.	2s.	2s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
10000	Cwm Daren (ld.), Cardiganshire	14s.	14s.	14s.	1 1/2	£1 1/2
6700	Cwmduyri Rock and Green Lake	3s.	3s.	3s.	1	£1
6000	Cwm Eryn (lead), Cardigan	8	8	8	1 1/2	£1 1/2
3000	Cwm Sebon	£2 11 6	£2 11 6	£2 11 6	2	£2
6000	Dalrhieu (cop., lead), Brecon	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	6	6	1 1/2	£1 1/2
1000	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	60	60	1 1/2	£1 1/2